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RHYTHM OF DANCE

Buryat-Mongolian Opera and Ballet Theatre shows a new opera "Medegmash" by S. Ryauzo.

Shown here is ballerina Larissa Sakhyanova performing a dance in the new Opera.

POETRY OF MOTION

Above are ballerina Larissa Sakhyanova a YCL member, and Tsyden-Yeshi Badmayev, Merited Actor of the Mongolian Republic, performing a dance in the new opera.

Pity The Plight Of Soviet Proletariate

(SEE PAGE 5)

Our Diplomat Number One

BY A CORRESPONDENT

IN our Foreign Affairs, the man behind our Prime Minister is Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, an Indian Civilian of distinction with a good deal of diplomatic experience. He has just returned to India last month after visiting London along with Pt. Nehru who attended the Commonwealth Conference.

In the third week of November last the mail-bags of the External Affairs Ministry swelled in size! Errand boys from the telegraphic office kept on bringing in numerous messages. To be sure, the increased communications so brought in, were nothing very much official! They were all correspondence and telegrams of congratulations addressed to Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, the Secretary-General, warmly felicitating him on the extension of his term of office. To say, that his services are somewhat indispensable to the Ministry today, is no exaggeration, because he is decidedly India's NUMBER ONE DIPLOMAT today. In other words, he is the one man who is chiefly helpful to the Prime Minister in policy-making, as far as our foreign affairs are concerned.

The British rulers of India had early recognised Bajpai's intrinsic worth as a brainy Civilian. True, most of his official life was spent in the Department of Health, Lands and Education, but when it was a question of a mission or delegation to a foreign country during the last 25 years, he was invariably put in. That way, Bajpai's contacts with world problems and world politicians had been intimate and his tour of the Dominions with the Rt. Hon. Sastri in the early part of 1922 gave him a close study of our relations with the British Commonwealth.

His part in the RTC deliberations is yet another important chapter in his varied services to the country. His other missions to various international conferences and committees received full appreciation from various world statesmen.

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When I say that he is India's best diplomat, I say so, on firm grounds, on the basis of my understanding of the man.

What a diplomat does, can never be NEWS in the sense our newspapers have it. It is all work behind the curtains, whose record remains in closed archives of the Government.

The world over, a good diplomat's work never gets publicised; even so, India does not know very much the important role played by Bajpai as a diplomat in the best interests of the country, during the last quarter of a century. But on the other hand, he became the target of bitter criticism in the country, when he held office as India's Agent-General in Washington during the last World War years. His adversaries said that our AGENCY in the American Capital was functioning as something like a subsidiary office of John Bull & Co., incorporated in England. But those who know the proud Bajpai never entertained any such thought. Though an ASIATIC (something the Americans thought less among humanities), Bajpai asserted his rightful place amongst Washington's Diplomats, who had immense respect for him. He was no man to salaam any Ronald Lindsay or Lothian! To him, his country's interests and his personal dignity mattered more than anything else.

●

Bajpai made his mark in the Departments of Health, Lands and Education, first as Deputy Secretary, then as Secretary, and eventually as Member having his seat in the Executive Council. Sir Mahomed Habibulla who was Executive Councillor had Bajpai as his Secretary. Once Sir Mahomed told me of the great work his meritorious Secretary was doing within the Department. Equally Sir Fazl Hussain thought Bajpai was such an indispensable man for him in Office. The Britisher liked a man who was always jealous of his personal dignity and in this, Bajpai was an excellent example among our Indian Civilians.

Today, as the man behind our Foreign Minister, his reputation is sky-high in official circles. True, Nehru has rare gifts of statesmanship, but in

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ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

ANTS AS LONG AS THE INDEX FINGER, IN THE AMAZON VALLEY, HAVE KILLED HUMANS WITH THEIR BITES!
the BUSHMASTER, THIS MOST FEARED AND MOST POISONOUS PIT VIPER IN LATIN AMERICA, IS OFTEN OVER ELEVEN FEET LONG, WITH FANGS 1½ INCHES LONG WHICH CAN PENETRATE MANY LEATHER COVERINGS!
the SATIN BOWER-BIRD, OF AUSTRALIA, BUILDS A PLAYHOUSE, NOT A NEST, TWO FEET HIGH, BY WEAVING TWIGS TOGETHER!
the FEMALE NOSE LAMP, OF THE DEEPER SEAS, USES HER BEACON TO ATTRACT HER MALE? EVEN THOUGH SHE IS 1,000 TIMES BIGGER THAN HE IS!
the TSETSE FLY IS THE ONLY KNOWN CAUSE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS!

WEEK-END FUN

A good woman inspires a man; a brilliant one interests him; a beautiful one fascinates him; a sympathetic one gets him.

*

Conversation piece:
"Dull party, isn't it?"
"Yes, very."
"Let' go home."
"Can't. I'm the host."

*

Friend: "Did you fish with flies?"
Returning Camper: "Fish with them? We fished with, them, camped with them, ate with them, and slept with them!"

*

"I'll move heaven and earth to play this game properly!" said the "rabbit" golfer.

"Well, ye've progressed a wee bit," replied the caddie. "Ye've only heaven to tackle now."

*

"May I have another sweet?"
"Another sweet, what?"
"Another sweet, please!"
"Please what?"
"Please, mother!"
"Please, mother, what?"
"Please, mother, dear!"
"No—you've had six already."

*

On going into the cowshed the farmer discovered his cow-hand, a city girl, giving one of the cows a drink from her milking pail.

"What are you doin' that for?" he demanded.

"Well," explained the girl, "the milk seemed pretty thin to me, so I thought I'd better put it through her once more."

*

A young student called at a lodging house for a room. "Well," said the proprietress, "before letting it to you I would like to have some references."
"Oh," replied the student, "you need not worry about me; you would be wasting your time making inquiries. I am perfectly honest and reliable. In fact, my last landlady burst into tears when I left."

"That certainly won't happen here, young man," came the reply. "I will see that you pay in advance."

*

Houdini had just swallowed a packet of needles and a piece of thread. Later he intended to remove the thread from his mouth with the needles threaded along it. He called a meek-looking chap from the crowd to come to the stage and inspect his mouth carefully.

"Don' be frightened, my good man," said Houdini while the fellow peered between his teeth. "Tell the audience what you see."

"Pyorrhoea," the little man said, stopping the show for five minutes. Houdini hadn't recognised Groucho Marx without his moustache.

Very small countryman, on his first shopping expedition to London:
"Mummy, do they kill the ladies to put them in the windows?"

*

Doctor: "Deep breathing kills bacteria."
"Patient: "But how can I make them breathe deeply?"

*

An editor thinks that people should quit saying that "people the world over are pretty much alike."
And we think so, too; it's a rotten thing for people to say about people.

*

"She told me that you told her the secret I told you not to tell her."
"The mean thing! I told her not to tell you I told her."
"Well, don't tell her that I told you she told me."

*

A doctor was giving gas to a freshman.
"How soon will I know anything after coming out of this?" asked the lad.
"I'm afraid," sighed the doctor, "you are expecting too much from the anaesthetic."

*

Teacher: "Who can tell me what the former ruler of Russia was called?"
Class (in unison): "Tsar!"
Teacher: "Correct! And what was his wife called?"
"Tsarina!"
Teacher: "What were the Tsar's children called?"
There was a pause, and then a timid voice in the rear piped up: "Tsardines"

*

The club bore was telling for the twentieth time about his trip to India and what he saw there.
"You can believe what you like," he said, "but I can tell you some of those fakirs can throw a rope into the air, then climb up it themselves and completely disappear."
After a short silence a member inquired with a yawn: "Can you by any chance do the trick yourself?"

*

The angry-looking woman flounced into the post office and threw a letter down on the counter.
"You people are getting more careless every day, "she said. "This letter is for Mrs Brown. It was left at my house this morning."
The girl on the other side of the counter thanked her.
"Mistakes will happen," she remarked.
"This is the second time in one week that I've found the post office workers at fault," snapped the other.
"Indeed!" said the girl. "And when, may I ask, was the first time?"
"Yesterday," was the withering answer. "A letter I received from my husband. He's on a business trip to Johannesburg, and the envelope was postmarked Margate!"

In Sport And Poetry—

BY CHARLES D. STEWART

DO you know how to make a willow whistle, or have you forgotten? You cut off a piece of branch of the required length and then shape the mouthpiece and cut a notch against which the air will impinge when you blow it.

You can now go about the countryside making a lot of noise and outwhistling the blackbirds that have their home among the osiers, writes the author in "The Milwaukee Journal".

Do you have corns? If you do, you will buy a bottle of corn remover in liquid form or else you will get it dry in the shape of a pad. In either case you are applying salicylic acid, originally obtained from salicin, the bitter principle extracted from the bark of the willow.

It was formerly the practice among chemists to visit the shops of the willow workers and gather up all the bark that was stripped from the white willow rods in the manufacture of wickerware.

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For over a hundred years salicin in its various forms has been the world's main dependence for a safe and practical pain killer; and, in the form of salicylic acid, now made synthetically, it still is.

Aspirin is a salicylate. The words salicin and salicylate come from 'Salix', the botanical name of the willow.

Salicylic acid will keep fruits from going mouldy, and it is a food preservative in general, though its use for that purpose is no longer recommended.

But the principal use of the willow is in providing the world with its baskets, the one container that is light and handy and has the sanitary virtue of letting the air circulate through its contents. In getting the world's work done the willow takes no small part.

As a tree of many uses, the willow is hard to beat. From the joyous days of the cricket bat and the whistle up to the closing years of neuralgia and rheumatism and failing feet, the willow has helped in ways that are little suspected.

And when you die the weeping willow will stand on your grave as the universally accepted symbol of sorrow.

Artistically, the Chinese have always appreciated the lines of the willow, and so we have the much prized "willow pattern" on the blue Nanking China.

While you drink your tea from the cup you can tell the ancient love story that is depicted on the middle of your plate.

There are upward of a hundred varieties of willow, ranging from the pussy willows and osiers up to the big white willow and the crack willow which are used as fuel or sawn up into timber. But they all have the willow qualities, and in the lack of modern synthetic chemistry they would still be able to take care of the medical situation

●

The graceful weeping willow is not a native of America nor of Europe. It is of oriental origin. All the weeping willows in the United States are said to be descendants of a particular tree in Virginia, and this was a cutting from one of the willows of Babylon such as those upon which the wandering Israelites hung their harps (Psalm 137).

It came to the U.S.A. in a most romantic way. A traveller in Syria, sent to Alexander Pope, the English poet, a present of a package of figs in which he had placed a cutting from one of the willows of Babylon. This cutting was planted beside the Thames, where it grew into a tree. At the time of the American revolution in 1776 an officer in the British army took with him a slip from this willow which he intended to plant in America when the colonies had been subdued

He gave the slip to John Custis a stepson of George Washington On Custis's estate at Abingdon in Virginia, it took root and prospered

As the willow grows readily from a cutting—in fact, you could hardly keep a willow from growing—it soon made its way into other parts.

●

An occasional competitor of this

(Continued on Page 23)

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Recently Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, was haunted by wolves—and hyenas too—which carried away babies and devoured them. Several other cities, including Delhi and Allahabad, and towns in Uttar Pradesh were also plagued, as the whole of Eastern Europe is every winter, by the

RUTHLESS KILLER—WOLF

THE howl of the wolf rips through the deep forests of Europe, instilling fear and reinforcing centuries of "wolfhatred" in peasants and big farmers alike, writes Frank Illingworth in 'The Wide World Magazine'.

Only last January wolf-packs attacked a village in Turkey, killing sixteen men, women and children, and a dozen dogs. Minefields and machine-gun posts were set up to wipe out the pack, but it escaped.

Last winter the packs that originated in Eastern Europe swept right across the Continent as far west as the Black Forest and the pinewoods of the French Ardennes and Juras, while other packs crossed into France from the Pyrenes This winter, it is expected, the ravages will be still more serious.

Between the two World Wars periodical wolf-patrols were an institution in those parts of Europe where forestation is heavy. The local football team would turn out with rifles and vodka-flasks; police, farmers and the soldiery supported the professional wolf-hunters of a dozen countries. Thus the wolf population was kept down.

How Packs Work

During the last War, however, there was little time for hunting. The packs that were once considered large when they numbered a dozen animals grew to fifty strong, and then split into several others, each to become forty or more strong.

Indeed, it is estimated that Europe's wolf population increased ten-fold between 1939 and the end of the War.

The animals became so daring that they tore down cattle in the pine-forest clearings within a few miles of Moscow, and on one occasion penetrated the city's suburbs under cover of the black-out killing two dogs

In 1948 two ravenous packs slaughtered every dog in a concerted attack on a Rumanian village, and also carried off two hapless children.

The villagers fought them with pitch-forks and axes, but these primitive weapons were no match for the speed and determination of the wolves. Advancing from the conifer forest, the brutes loped along the narrow street and even broke into some of the hovels. No trace of the children was ever found.

Conservative estimates put the number of livestock killed by wolves in Eastern Europe and European Russia at 100,000 annually.

Taste For Human Flesh

The War gave the packs a taste for human flesh, and today the fierce creatures sometimes leave a shepherd's flocks unmolested while they wait at the bottom of a tree for the cold to loosen the grip of the terrified guardian.

Packs became more and more daring as their numbers increased. This fact was strikingly illustrated by the behaviour of some sixty animals which besieged a Polish frontier-post deep in a forest on the Polish Rumanian frontier last winter

Fierce Warfare

Frenzied with hunger, the animals dragged down and killed a frontier guard who was unwise enough to venture outside the post for firewood; two other men were badly lacerated before they could get back to safety. On the third day the guards attacked with hand-grenades and rifles, killing sixteen animals before the pack finally retreated,

About the same time another wolf-pack attacked and killed every man, woman and child in a party of four-

"Pickles" is the father of three cubs born to 'Minnie', the Syrian brown bear in The London Zoo, in mood to accept some kudos—or is it sympathy?

teen gipsies travelling between the Yugoslav villages of Dobej and Crnia.

The country hereabouts is thickly forested; oak, elm, and pine press upon each other, producing the closely-spaced trunks and dark shadows favoured by the forest wolf.

It is difficult to "drive" wolves in such an environment, and although parties hunted the beasts that had attacked the gipsies they accounted for only two of the pack, which was estimated to number between sixty and seventy.

Air Attack

Last winter concerted efforts were made to reduce Europe's wolf population by half. The Russians planned to hunt the larger packs by air, sky-patrols radio-ing the wolves' location to extermination squads armed with rifles, and, in two areas, light machine-guns.

Moscow's famous "Dynamo" footballers were asked to join the foresters and police in the great drive to exterminate the marauders, and country railwaymen, road-gangs, collective farmers, members of village clubs, and forest-dwellers all over Russia were encouraged to form wolf-patrols. Several of the Balkan countries also made special arrangements, particularly Greece, where the civil war reproduced the very conditions under which Europe's forest wolves increased so greatly during World War II.

A Monster

The European wolf of today varies considerably in size. That of Eastern Europe is a powerful animal, but cannot compare in bulk with the immense beast of European Russia, where the cold crackles among the tall pines and the wolf's extra-thick coat gives added breadth.

The Scandinavian forest wolf is likewise enormous; one spicemen, killed by Johan Olafson, the famous Swedish wolf-hunter, exceeded NINE FEET from snout to tail-end, and weighed over ninety pounds. . .

The nomad Lapp's eyes narrow with smouldering hatred at mention of the word 'varg'. He fears the wolf, and, above all, hates it for its constant attacks on his cherished reindeer herds.

And small wonder, for the packs of Northern Europe slaughter, on an average, 8,000 reindeer annually.

In the winter of 1948, in one area of forest less than three square miles in extent, near the Swedish-Norwegia border community of Riksgransen, I came upon eight reindeer torn to pieces by wolves.

Lust For Blood

"The wolf is a killer!" the one-eyed Forest-Warden Swen Jorgensen told me. "The wolf is not only intelligent and pitiless but it possesses an unbelievable lust for blood. I've watched a pack slaughter half a dozen reindeer —toy with them like a cat does with a mouse—and then trot off among the trees! They're just killers!"

Late winter sees the packs split up into mating pairs, and with early summer the first pups appear at the entrance to the lairs. The wolf is a good father; he hunts in the forests throughout the daylight hours, laying his offering at the feet of his mate. She will not permit the hewolf to approach her young until their eyes are open; he is not to be trusted with such tasty morsels! Yet he will starve himself for the sake of the litter.

The wolf pup receives its first lessons in ferocity before it has lost its attractive puppyhood "softness."

Forest-Warden Torjenson told me: "Half a dozen adult wolves will drive a small herd of reindeer into a forest clearing, and then sit round them in a circle. With peculiar little cries they urge their pups forward to make a kill. Every now and again an adult will illustrate how to tear down a reindeer and introduce the young to the blood. Then it will step back into the circle of adults, and with throaty sounds, urge the pups forward again."

'Trail' Hunt

Methods of hunting very considerably. In Arctic Scandinavia the nomad Lapp arms himself with a wolf-stick (a spear-like weapon made of birch or larch) and rides the pack down on his narrow 'skis' at times when the snow is soft enough to cause the wolves to flounder. Another method is to station marksmen near the carcase of an animal slaughtered by the pack.

The most popular way of hunting wolves in Eastern Europe is to "trail" with a dead pig. This can be done only in forested country. The pig is tied by the hind legs to a length of rope attached to a fast "troika," or three-horse sleigh. In the back of the sleigh sit the hunters, wrapped in furs and with rifles across their knees, while the sleigh glides along the edge of the forest.

The dead porker bumps grotesquely, and if there are wolves in the neighbourhood they soon pick up its scent. Grey forms appear at the edge of the clearing, watching the sleigh. Soon they break from cover, and, tongues lolling, bound after the pig. The scent of the wolves causes the horses to break into a terrified gallop

The hunters hang on grimly as the sleigh jolts and sways over the rough ground, opening fire when the pack is perhaps less than thirty yards distant.

Sometimes a hunter is jerked from the sleigh—and then, unless his comrades act very quickly, the wolves may win another round!

THESE WATCHES YOU CAN EAT

LAST summer, travellers to Switzerland who penetrate the watchmaking valleys of the Jura found a strange horological sideline the making of chocolate watches.

The confectioner-horologist is 45-year-old Paul Moreau. He lives in Le Locle, one of Switzerland's centres for the manufacture of precision-built, jewelled, lever watches.

Moreau comes of a candy-making family, just as most of his friends in Le Locle come of watch-making families. Three years ago he decided to do something different, and in tribute to the Jura watch companies he made his first candy timepiece.

The idea caught on. Watch executives heard of Moreau's new idea, commissioned him to reproduce their own products in Swiss chocolate, and gave them away as souvenirs to customers and associates. Moreau reproduced famous Swiss watches right down to the hands, dial decorations and trademarks

How Communists took Over A Chinese Village—As The State Department Tells It In Asia

Communist officials threw open the Government granaries and peasants were urged to help themselves. This move won the people's confidence.

The invaders began talking of a "glorious idea"—Communism.

At Communist-managed meetings, landowners were assailed.

After drumhead trials, the death penalty was meted out in various brutal forms to those villagers who objected to the Communists' plans.

Fear gripped the village, innocent talk could mean death.

Above are selected panels from a new State Department booklet describing the "liberation" of a village in Honan Province. It is based on "authentic sources," and is being distributed in the Orient.

No Police State In Red China

ART IS FREE AND LIBERATION IS GENUINE

BY DEVAKI PANIKKAR

TOWARDS the end of April 1949, we had gone out to watch the People's Liberation Army enter Nanking. Red flags had been gaily fluttering against the clear blue skies of a Chinese spring.

Everywhere in the town there had been a palpable change in the atmosphere, the tension which had characterised the last days of the KMT had vanished and people were wandering about in a holiday mood, dressed in their best clothes.

Old men, women and children were out on the streets to watch the entrance of the new army, so different in its discipline and spirit from all the previous armies they had witnessed. Soon Nanking, which had been the centre of KMT reaction and terror had a different appearance.

Schools and nurseries for children sprang up under our eyes, occupying the empty buildings of the fleeing KMT. And the evenings had been filled with the sound of singing and laughter.

This had been our first impression of the changes which were taking place—an impression of new hope for the much-exploited people of China. So naturally we were surprised when on returning to India, we read about police terror in China stifling the freedom of the people, of the intellectual starvation resulting from censorship and repression.

Our experience in Peking, when we returned there in 1950 convinced us that our first impressions had been right and that rumours of police repression and intellectual starvation, were like the rumours regarding famine, just slanderous propaganda of those, who either had not visited new China, or if they had, had done so with a closed mind, seeing only what they wanted to see, distorting facts to fit into their pre-conceived theories.

Still, I must confess that it was with some misgivings that I returned to China this time; and so when the boat docked at Tientsin harbour late in the evening, I was both surprised and relieved to notice, not only the better appearance of the porters, the friendliness of the customs officers, but also to see a group of dockyard workers doing the "Yangko" dance. I felt sure that these workers dancing with such gay abandon, could not possibly be living under a regime of secret police which spied on every movement they made and every word they spoke. On the contrary, every movement of their supple figures swinging to the rhythm of the dance seemed to express a new vitality—a new joy in living. As we disembarked, I was amused to notice old men and women staring at us with the usual friendly curiosity of the Chinese people; the absence of any sort of constraint in their behaviour, which would have naturally existed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation—controlled state, came as a pleasant surprise after what I had been led to expect from press reports in India.

Genuine Liberation

I had been met by an Indian friend who spoke Chinese and we were able, during our stay in Tientsin to go about anywhere we liked, we were able to talk to anyone for any length of time, without a policeman even turning round to look at us, or anyone else taking any interest in our movements.

In Peking our experiencies were similar. I had many opportunities for going out with Indian friends who spoke Chinese and we were not only free to talk to anyone we pleased, but often when we went out shopping or sightseeing people would collect around us, would want to know where we came from, would comment on our clothes and would show all the friendly and frank curiosity of an honest simple people—certainly not of secret police.

This friendliness from the ordinary Chinese people was an experience which we all valued very much and which more than anything else convinced us that the Government had genuinely brought liberation to the people of China.

Another fact which convinced us of the falsity of the propaganda against the new government was the extraordinary flowering of art and literature which is one of the most striking features of life in New China. If the new regime had in fact been a police state, as the capitalist press tries to convince us, then there should have been a complete stagnation of intellectual life, a complete cessation of creative activity. It had been so under the KMT, when writers like Mao Tun, had practically stopped working, being unwilling to prostitute their talents for the satisfaction of the censors.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR ALL

Art Is Free

While in China, I had the honour of meeting Mao Tun, and we were interested to see that though not a Communist, he was included in the Government, as the Minister of Cultural Affairs—a clear evidence that the Government's policy in no way restricts intellectual freedom.

And in contrast to the KMT and conditions in India, new developments and experiments are seen in every field of culture—in painting, in drama, in the opera. New techniques are being tried out and side by side with the ancient forms of art we find new schools—using new forms, simpler than the conventional forms of classical art, but richer in content, the themes being more vital, dealing with the problems facing the masses of the people, the approach being from the point of view of the revolutionary social ideal. Besides all this, the artistic abilities of workers and peasants hitherto deprived of all expression are finding greater scope and encouragement.

On May 1, 1949, 48 plays written and produced by workers, had been presented simultaneously in all the Peking factories.

These could not have been very amateurish, for the Chinese people, because of their great tradition in drama and village story-telling, are extremely critical as far as artistic performances are concerned. All these new developments, expressing the great surge of hope and faith which the political and economic changes have aroused, bear witness to the vitality and richness of intellectual and artistic life in People's China.

The attitude of the students too bears striking testimony to the genuinely democratic nature of the present regime.

The students of modern China have always played an important role in the history of their country. Whenever there has been oppression, leading to restrictions in intellectual freedom, wherever the Government has betrayed the interests of the country, the students have risen in protest and have usually succeeded in arousing the whole country. In 1919, 1925 and 1935 and later, the student movement had voiced the discontent of the nation.

Under the KMT student demonstrations had usually ended in mass shooting and killing.

The Contrast

Under the present regime, on the other hand, not only are the students whole-heartedly supporting the Government, which they rightly regard as representing a united national front, but what is unprecedented in the history of China, are taking a vital interest in the economic reforms which are being carried out—are going out voluntarily during their vacations to help the cadres in carrying out agrarian reforms in the neighbouring villages.

Within the last year there has been a striking change in the mentality of the intelligentsia. There is a growing realization that the conventional "rights of man," so dear to students brought up on John Locke, Mill and the American Constitution, have no meaning, while the majority of the nation continues to live in misery and ignorance. They have come to realise that it is nonsense to talk vaguely of the freedom of the individual, when high rents, unjust distribution of land and overwhelming debts are compelling the masses of the people to live in conditions of semi-serfdom. This has no doubt to a certain extent been due to the changed political atmosphere, but not in the way the capitalist press would have us believe. It has not been due to Government pressure or courses in "mind poisoning" but is the reaction of young and living minds to the greater emphasis which the present Government, in its policies, places on the economic and social structure of the country and to the genuinely democratic atmosphere which has followed the long years of KMT reaction. The application of the borrowed formulas and phrases to the concrete economic and social facts in the country have endowed them with a revolutionary content which neither the students nor their foreign teachers had suspected them to posses.

As for the security police—of course there is one, for surely no one would expect the traffic police or the army to look out for speculators, blackmarketeers and other such anti-social elements. The rooting out of blackmarketing and speculation which has played such a vital role in the economic recovery of the country, has to a great extent been due to the efficiency of the security police.

And besides in China, conditions have been such, communications had been so poorly developed, the long years of warlordism and Japanese aggression had produced such dislocation in the economic and social structure of the country that banditry and lawlessness—always a problem—have not as yet, especially in the recently-liberated areas, been completely brought under control.

This explains why on one unique occasion when we went out we had been accompanied by a member of the security police—this was when we went

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"VOLCANO"

Vicky in "The London News-Chronicle".

WITH the exit of capitalism, Russia has not become a Workers' Paradise. The Soviet worker is tied to his collective or factory, and the party line rides roughshod over him. The scare of swarming informants, the terror of spies and the fright of the Siberian wilds are the secret weapons of the Soviet Power. Giving a graphic pen-picture of the Soviet at work Andre Gide Says: "I doubt whether in any country in the world — not even in Hitler's Germany — have the mind and spirit ever been less free, more bent and more terrorised over — and indeed vassalised — than in the Soviet Union."

PITY THE PLIGHT OF THE PROLETARIATE

★

BY ANDRE GIDE

THE disappearance of capitalism has not brought freedom to the Soviet workers—it is essential that the proletariat abroad should realize this fully. It is of course true that they are no longer exploited by share-holding capitalists, but nevertheless, they are exploited, and in so devious, subtle and twisted a manner that they do not know any more whom to blame.

The largest number of them live below the poverty line and it is their starvation wages which permit the swollen pay-packets of the privileged workers—the pliant yes-men. One cannot fail to be shocked by the indifference shown by those in power towards their inferiors, and the servility and obsequiousness on the part of the latter—I almost said the poor.

Granted that there are no longer any classes nor class distinction in the Soviet Union, but the poor are still with them—and there are far too many of them. I had hoped to find none—or more exactly, it was precisely in order to find none that I went to the Soviet Union. But poverty there is frowned upon—one might imagine that it was indelicate and criminal—it does not arouse pity or charity, only contempt. Those who parade themselves so proudly are those whose prosperity has been bought at the price of this infinite poverty.

It is not that I object to inequality of wages—I agree that it is a necessary and inevitable measure, but there ought to be some way of relieving the most grievous disparities.

I am afraid that all this means a return to a form of working-class bourgeoisie, gratified and hence conservative—too like the petty bourgeoisie at home for my taste. I see the symptoms already. There is no doubt that all the bourgeois vices and failings still lie dormant, in spite of the Revolution, in many.

Man cannot be reformed from the outside—a change of heart is necessary—and I feel anxious when I observe all the bourgeois instincts flattered and ecouraged in the Soviet Union, and all the old layers of society forming again—if not precisely social classes, at least a new kind of aristocracy and not an aristocracy of intellect or ability, but an aristrocracy of right-thinkers and conformists. In the next generation it may well be an aristocracy of money. Are my fears exaggerated? I sincerely hope so.

Inside Sanitoria

When I visited Sotchi I marvelled at the number of sahatoria and rest-houses that are being erected for the workers. These hostels are most pleasant, with beautiful gardens and private bathing beaches. It is praiseworthy that all this semi-luxury should be provided for the use of the workers, nevertheless those who enjoy this comfort are all too often the new privileged class. It is true that those in need of rest or treatment are given priority—but always provided that they agree with the Party line. And it is lamentable to see near by the men employed in building these very rest-houses so badly paid and parked in such sordid encampments.

If I am full of admiration for the rest-houses at Sotchi, what can I say about the hotel at Sinop, near Soukhoum, where I stayed, so vastly superior to anything else that it can be compared only to the most comfortable and luxurious hotels abroad.

Each room has its own bathroom, its private balcony, the furnishings are of the finest and the cooking equal to first class anywhere. Near the hotel is a model farm to supply it with produce, comprising model stables, cowsheds, pigsties and an enormous hencote provided with the latest contrivances.

But, if you cross the stream which marks the boundary of the farm, you come across a row of mean hovels in which each small room of six square feet houses four people at a rent of two roubles a month per person.

Although the long-heralded dictatorship of the proletariat has not materialized there is nevertheless dictatorship of one kind—dictatorship of the Soviet bureaucracy. It is essential to recognize this and not to allow oneself to be bamboozled. This is not what was hoped for—one might almost say that it is precisely the last thing in the world that was hoped. The workers have no longer even the liberty of electing their own representatives to defend their threatened interests.

Free ballot—open or secret—is a derision and a sham; the voters have merely the right of electing those who have been chosen for them beforehand. The workers are cheated, muzzled and bound hand and foot, so that resistance has become wellnigh impossible.

Prominent East Germans visiting the Allied Zones of Berlin are being explained the way of life in the Western Zone. The visitors wear 'masks' for obvious reasons.

Springs Of Revolution Go Dry In Russia

Scare Of Informants

The game has been well played by Stalin and Communists the whole world over applaud him, believing that in the Soviet Union at least they have gained a glorious victory, and they call all those who do not agree with them public enemies and traitors. But in Russia this had led to treachery of a new sort. An excellent way of earning promotion is to become an informer; that puts you on good terms with the dangerous police which protects you while using you. Once you have started on that easy, slippery slope no question of friendship or loyalty can intervene to hold you back; on every occasion you are forced to advance, sliding further into the abyss of shame.

The result is that everyone is suspicious of everyone else and the most innocent remarks—even of children—can bring destruction, so that everyone is on his guard and no one lets himself go.

During my tour I was taken to see the model town of Bolchevo which is unique of its kind since all its inhabitants are convicts—housebreakers, pickpockets and murderers. It started as a small penal settlement founded in the belief that criminals are only invalids or neurotic misfits whom proper treatment, sympathetic kindness and a normal life would cure and turn into valuable contented citizens, but it has grown into a large and flourishing town in which not only factories are found, but also libraries, rest-centres and clubs. When I visited it is seemed to me one of the noblest and most successful experiments in the Soviet Union and a great achievement.

It was only later that I discovered, what I did not know at first, that only informers—those who had betrayed their fellow-convicts to the authorities—were granted the privilege of living in this model settlement. Could moral cynicism sink lower than this.

Plight Of Workers

The unfortunate Soviet worker is tied to his factory—just as the agricultural worker is tied to his collective—like Ixion to his wheel. If the worker for some personal reason—either because he imagines, or hopes, that he will elsewhere be better off, or less badly off, or merely because he would welcome a change—thinks of leaving his job, then, classified and regimented as he is, he runs the risk of obtaining no employment anywhere. And even if, whilst remaining in the same town, he leaves his factory, he is deprived of the living-quarters to which his work gave him the right—hard to find elsewhere—and for which moreover he had been paying rent. He also discovers that he forfeits, on leaving, a considerable part of his wages and loses the whole of the accumulated profits from his collective work. On the other hand, if his transfer is considered necessary by the authorities, he cannot refuse to leave. He is free neither to go when he wishes nor to stay where his affections and personal interests are centred.

Then, if he does not belong to the Party, those who do outstrip him in promotion. Yet all who desire cannot become Party members, and moreover everyone does not possess the requisite qualities of flattery, obsequiousness and submission.

If, on the other hand, he is lucky enough to be a Party member he cannot resign without losing all the advantages his employment gave him, and he is also liable to reprisals and suspicion.

Off To Siberia

Why, it is asked, should anyone want to leave a Party which grants such substantial rewards in return for mere acquiescence and obedience? Why, besides, should anyone want to think for himself since it is universally agreed that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds?

To think for oneself is to run the risk of being accused of being counter-revolutionary, and then—if one is a Party member—one is expelled and there follows the probability of Siberia.

This impoverishment of the human stock is all the more tragic since it passes unobserved, and those who disappear—or are made to disappear are amongst the bravest, and most independent, of those who distinguish themselves from the masses and hinder uniformity and mediocrity.

These deportees—thousands of them—who have been unable to be humble or to bend the knee, it seems to me that I hear them in the darkness around me; it is the cries of these countless victims which rouse me in the long watches of the night; it is their unwilling silence which urges me to speech to-day; it is thinking of these martyrs that I now pen these lines; and recognition from them—if my words could ever reach them—would be more sweet and precious to me than all the incense from Pravda.

No one intervenes on their behalf, and those who are responsible for justice and liberty are silent, while the masses of the people are blinded.

When I raise my voice in their favour I am told—again in the name of Marx—that these deportations, the poverty of the workers and the abolition of suffrage, all these are only provisional measures and are the necessary price to pay for the gains of 1917. It is however terrifying to see abandoned, one after the other, all the benefits gained at the price of so much suffering. It is time that eyes should be opened to this tragic failure in which all our hopes have foundered.

Counter-Revolutionary

One might perhaps have accepted the absence of personal and intellectual freedom in Russia to-day if at least

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SHORT STORY

The Girl In The Bank

By ERNEST DUDLEY

IT was early and a very beautiful morning and Craig strolled peacefully along, for a change, minding his own business and rather enjoying it.

All these things considered, he was mildly annoyed when a man barged out of the London branch of the Paris private banking company of La Rue et Freres and failed to look where he was going. Craig adroitly avoided a major collision but the bulging briefcase the man carried got him in his stomach.

He gazed after the offender for a second, then he turned back to the bank. Through the doors, just before meeting the brief-case, something had caught his eye. It was a girl and Craig had ceased to mind his own business for the day.

●

He shouldered his way through the swing doors. The expression on her face, even in his lightning vision of her had registered. She had been staring wildly at something over the other side of the counter and there had been a look of numbed horror about her. Except for her, the little bank seemed empty. It was only five minutes after opening time, so this was not so surprising as it could have been.

Craig, who never let the grass grow under his feet, summed up from the doorway.

She was brunette and beautiful. No, not exactly beautiful because she had a tip-tilted nose and her mouth was a

"Blessed event."

'St. Louis Post-Dispatch'

shade too wide. On the other hand, he enjoyed just that kind of nose and the mouth meant generosity, and in any case her complexion was perfect and her lashes were the longest he had ever seen. Her light dress curved in just the right places and—

"Mon Dieu! Mais c'est terrible! Terrible!"

Craig came out of his dream reluctantly and moved over to her side.

"What goes on?"

She turned towards him. He had known, of course, that her eyes would be greeny-hazel.

"Voyez-vous!"

"Huh?"

He followed the movement of her agitated hand and leant across the counter.

"Well, well," remarked Craig mildly as he took a look at the inert form slumped on the floor on the other side. He returned his gaze to the girl.

"Parlez-vous anglais? he demanded hopefully in an atrocious accent.

"Yes", she answered in her husky voice. "I do speak English."

●

He grinned at her, taking in the absurdly tiny hat perched precariously on the back of her head and looking as if it had been specially designed for her, and her sheer silk-stockinged legs, which looked as if they had been specially designed for him, her small white hand with their carefully manicured nails clutching a substantial bundle of notes.

"Anyone at home?" he called.

There was no answer.

Craig went swiftly back through the swing doors and shot the bolts of the outside door with a decisive slam.

"Now," he said, returning to the girl with a smile in his eyes. "Suppose you try and tell me what happened—in English."

She shook her head in lost bewilderment. "I—I don't know..I just came in to pay some money into my father's account".

"Go on. Try and remember exactly what did happen. You're a bit shocked, that's all, the feeling will wear off in a minute."

He liked hearing her talk anyway. Her voice was warm and husky and set all kinds of vibrations thrilling through the air, and her funny little accent made it all the more charming.

She managed a tremulous smile.

●

"I am, as you say, a little stunned, but I will try."

He nodded encouragingly.

She had turned her back on the counter as she spoke as if to shut away from her the frightening sight that lay on the other side. "As I came in", she began, "a man rushed past me. He banged my arm—here". She rubbed her forearm gingerly.

"Brief-case," Craig said. Then as he caught the startled question in her eyes: "He nearly mowed me down too, just before my entrance."

"I see. He was very quick and I thought he must be in great hurry about something, but then when I reached the counter. I—I saw—that—".

Her voice shook and she kept resolutely facing the swing doors.

Craig touched her shoulder for a second.

"Sit down for a minute. You'll feel better."

She shook her head firmly.

"You must think me so stupid. But I am all right now, I do not need to sit down. It was only that it was so big a surprise."

"I'll bet it was," he told her. "Have it your way, you stay standing."

●

He admired her courage under the circumstances and as he made his way round the counter and got a better view of the victim he admired it even more. The inert figure of the sandy-haired young man that lay there wasn't the sort of sight that a young and pretty girl should come across without warning just after breakfast.

He picked up the young man's wrist and let it fall again. Blood was slowly oozing from the bullet wound just above the nape of the neck, and Craig shook his head. He left the body and glanced at the cash till. It had been emptied except for a few notes.

The girl had turned round and was facing him.

"He is dead?"

"Afraid so. You broke in on some slick work," Craig said. "Our friend with the brief-case must have been right on the door-step waiting for the place to open, and once he'd been let in he didn't waste much time."

He swung round on his heel and walked silently over to the manager's office. At the door he paused. He could see nothing through the frosted glass panel but his sixth sense yelled warning at him.

Stepping back so that he stood clear of the door he reached out and suddenly turned the handle, at the same time he flung the door wide. After a moment he went in.

●

A middle-aged man, stockily built and with a heavy moustache, stood in the middle of the room facing him. Beyond, Craig saw another door which, presumably, opened out into the alleyway at the back of the bank.

The stocky individual was clearly unnerved. He fingered his tie on seeing Craig and gulped once or twice before he spoke.

"Are you the police?"

"I am", replied Craig shamelessly.

He rarely committed this harmless deception anyway, but when he did he considered it the whitest lie he ever told.

The other sat heavily down on the chair behind the desk as if his feet could no longer support him.

"I was just going to phone for you."

Craig, leaving the connecting door wide, moved so that he commanded a view of both the man and the girl who had remained standing in the bank.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"I'm the manager....my name is Foster."

"Yes? You know what's been happening out there?"

Foster licked his lips. He nodded slowly: "Yes."

"How?"

"I—I saw it all....through there—."

He broke off and indicated a grille in the wall.

●

Silently Craig walked over and squinted through. It commanded a full view of the counter and the outer office. He came back to the manager.

"Tell me the story from your angle."

Foster brought out a large pocket handkerchief and blew his nose loudly before he started.

"I was in here checking over some bills of lading when I heard the commotion outside", he explained spasmodically.

Craig, icily comparing the state of his nerves with those of the girl's in the bank, decided that he was a heavy loser.

"I looked through the grille", continued Foster, "in time to see the cashier make a grab at a revolver held by a strange man. There was a shot and the cashier fell. Then the man snatched the notes out of the till and ran. There was a girl with him——"

"Girl?" queried Craig sharply.

Foster nodded.

"The one that's out there now," he answered and then as Craig said nothing, he went on: "She swept up some more notes that were lying on the counter and was about to follow her accomplice when you came in."

Craig frowned.

"Only you and your cashier here?'

"That's all. We are just a small office, open for the benefit of our Parisian customers travelling to and from London. And we do quite a lot of business with the Embassy of course."

"What was the cashier's name?"

"Horton", replied Foster with a certain deliberation. "James Horton."

Craig regarded him narrowly.

"Why didn't you make yourself known when I came in?"

Foster was having trouble with the fit of his collar again.

"How was I to know you were the police?" he objected. His tone grew slightly aggressive. "And for all I knew the girl might have had a gun too."

"And wouldn't that have been just too bad."

●

Craig drew out his cigarette-case, selected a cigarette. Foster didn't answer. Craig's lighter flared and over its bright flame he noticed that the girl had moved nearer to the office door. He dragged deeply at his cigarette and let the smoke trickle through his nostrils, then he looked blandly at Foster.

"So", he said coldly, "you sat tight in here and watched your cashier being shot."

Foster began to excuse himself blusteringly.

"It all happened so quickly", he protested. "I was stunned by the shock. Besides that man was a killer. He might—I mean I thought maybe——"

He stumbled over his words into silence under Craig's sardonic eye.

"You thought he might get you too", Craig finished for him.

●

He turned abruptly and walked over to the door. "Come here for a minute, will you", he called to the girl.

She came in slowly and stood still in front of the desk. She took a quick look at Foster and then glanced at Craig but she said nothing.

Craig guessed she had probably overheard some of the conversation but his face was expressionless as he told her:

"Your story doesn't quite match up with his."

Still she was silent and he picked up the telephone receiver and started dialling.

"What are you going to do?" she asked.

He quirked an eyebrow at her.

"The case seems to have become a little complicated," he answered. "I'm calling the police."

Foster raised his head and shot him a lightning glance.

"Police?" he said quickly, "I thought——"

Craig smiled gently. He said: "I'm afraid I didn't quite tell you the truth."

The other drew in a whistling breath and got to his feet.

"I shouldn't touch that phone if I were you", he said slowly. And Craig's smile merely widened humourlessly as he found himself staring into an aggressive-looking automatic.

"Shouldn't I?" he drawled lazily. But there was not much laziness about the way his brain was working.

Foster thrust his face forward.

"No, Mr. Smartie," he said menacingly.

●

He leant over with a smooth movement to remove the instrument from Craig's grasp and the next moment a perfect torrent of French poured into his—and Craig's—bemused ears. And something heavy whistled through the air.

Foster gave an agonized grunt as the paper-weight caught him behind the ear. He dropped the telephone and took a staggering step backwards, recovered, and turned in a white fury upon the girl.

"You little——!"

In a flash Craig moved in and

"A weed grows in the Philippines."

Smith N. F. A. Service, Inc.

crashed a right hook into Foster's stomach. As the man's jaw sagged and he crumbled up with the breath knocked out of him Craig's other relentless fist slammed against his jaw.

Over Foster's prone body Craig grinned at the girl.

"I never before", he said, "met a girl who hit anything she aimed at hitting".

She smiled back at him. Her white even teeth were nice he thought. In fact, he found everything about her nice.

"I am very glad I was an exception", she was saying.

He looked at her.

"You're darned right, you're an exception", he told her. They were interrupted by sounds from the outer world. Craig cocked his head.

"Somebody wants to come in".

The banging on the front doors grew more insistent. He stooped and swept up Foster's gun from where it lay beside its now peaceful owner.

"Here", he said handing it to her, "Hang on to this until I get back. I'm pretty sure he won't wake up for quite a time yet, but just in case".

●

He left her on guard and went to slide back the bolts. An irate figure on the step greeted him.

"What's going on in here?" he demanded.

Craig took in the other's neat appearance.

"If you're the manager", he said, "you're late".

"What the devil's that got—" The newcomer broke off as he caught the expression on Craig's face. "I am the manager", he said soberly. "I've been

(Continued on Page 23)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Mails Weren't Safe In The Good Old Days

CODES, CIPHERS, POPULAR

DURING the last war there was quite a hue and cry over censorship, and many members of the public waxed eloquent on the flagrant violation of the secrecy of the post by government. Actually, of course, during war time, things are apt to be in an extraordinary mess, and canons of everyday behaviour can hardly apply.

After censorship had functioned for a while, the tumult died down somewhat, and when the war war over, and part of its workings were made public, people realised just how much they owed to the multi-lingual band who had carried out their duties quietly and with a minimum of fuss, and had prevented the nefarious activities of enemy agents.

But, except in times of emergency, the sanctity of the post is absolutely inviolate. But it was not always so. In fact, till less than a century ago, almost every Tom, Dick and Harry who pretended to officialdom opened people's mail. Sometimes for good reason, often just because he was bitten with an insatiable curiosity. And knowing that prying eyes were about, men went to great lengths to guard their missives.

Clay Tablets And Ciphers

The early Babylonians wrote on clay. Though the edicts were cumbersome, they were necessary, and the "seal" was applied by means of an additional "envelope" of clay, which was baked on the face of the written tablets. When the package reached its destination, the outer cover was chipped off, and the contents were revealed to the original addressee.

The Romans were great ones for using the cipher and the code. Unfortunately, a code is only good as long as it remains hidden from a rival, and so many times had these ciphers to be changed that soon everything was in a terrible jumble. During the hey-day of the Caliphate, however, a cross system of ciphers was in vogue that somehow escaped detection for a long time.

The Roman parchments and the Egyptian papyri were protected by being rolled into bundles and tied with a series of very complicated knots, so that if anyone tampered with them, the string would come undone and give away the whole show.

Sealing Wax And Envelopes

The usual way of sending a letter before the use of envelopes became common, was to fold the letter itself and seal the end where the folds met. Before the introduction of sealing wax,—which incidentally, came from India—beeswax was employed. The first mention of sealing wax is in the 16th century, and Frederick, Count of the Palatinate, was said to be the first European ruler to use this material. But an alternative method was to use a coloured paste to seal letters. Unfortunately, this paste was easily softened by moisture and could be resealed without anyone being the wiser.

The envelope, as we know it today first made its appearance about the same time as the adhesive stamp. The position is not too clear, but it likely appeared first in America about 1939 and in England a year later. The "letter cover" previously in use died a hard death, however, and was widely used even in the late fifties of the last century. But one effect of the increasing use of the envelope—ready gummed and easily sealed—was the eclipse of sealing wax, which, since that time, was only used for documents that were outstandingly important.

Nosey Parker And Co.

It is a striking commentary on human nature that the more one attempts to seal a message, the more do unauthorised persons attempt to discover what it is. Espionage, fraud, or just plain curiosity—all these account for tampering with sealed letters. Nowadays, almost every Government guarantees that letters will not be tampered with while in the mails. Only grave and weighty reasons such as fraud or criminal intent on the part of the sender, or national emergency can permit these rights of the sender of the letter to lapse. Even then, letters may only be opened in the presence of responsible officials specifically empowered to do so.

But formerly, when the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings had more meaning than it does today, heads of states assumed the right to know exactly what their subjects felt and thought and were intending to do. From the highest to the humblest, no man was safe from the pryings of the special censors that were a most obnoxious feature of the life of the time. In fact, this practise was current till the end of the 18th Century, and, in some cases, died even later.

NEXT WEEK:—

MORE PEEPING TOMS

Next week some typical instances will be given of just how widespread this violation of the mails was, even in peace time, along with an account of the notorious tribunals which held such powerful sway.

WAR ON THE T.B. SCOURGE

Spanish And Belgian Sets

AT THE TURN OF THE YEAR, SPAIN ISSUED A SERIES OF FOUR STAMPS IN AID OF CHARITIES FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THAT TERRIBLE SCOURGE, TUBERCULOSIS.

The sign of the anti-tuberculosis crusade is the "Croix de Lorraine"—the one that was used by the Free French during the war, and this cross can be seen on the stamps of many countries, for philately and the campaign against T. B. have gone hand in hand for a long time. Some countries, though they do not have special issues in this connection, have T.B. seals instead, which one can voluntarily place on correspondence, and fairly large sums have been netted by them.

The Spanish Anti-T.B. stamps are printed in photogravure with the Lorraine Cross line engraved in red. The 5c, 10c, and 25c, cent denominations represent the tax on postcards, inland, and airmail letters respectively, and their use is additional to the usual stamps The last stamp combines the postage and the tax, 50c plus 10c, and is meant for use on inland letters.

The 25c shows a dove with outstretched wings among flowers, while the others have a design of a candle and pine cones. Two million of the 5c, fourteen million of the 10c, and a million apiece of the higher values have been printed. The use of the stamps was obligatory on all correspondence posted between December 22nd and January 3rd. Colours are violet, green, blue and brown, while the cross is in red on all the stamps.

ATTRACTIVE BELGIANS

While on the subject of T. B., the Belgians issued a set of seven to raise funds for anti-T.B. work. For once they did not overload the stamps with surcharges of three and four hundred percent. The items will, moreover, be on open sale at all post offices and will be valid till the end of September 1951. Perhaps if we are really lucky, there will be no miniature sheets, but may be that is asking for too much!

Anyhow, the stamps are printed attractively and the lower values have floral designs. Incidentally, this vogue for flowered designs appears to have spread like wild fire. Many a country is going in for flowers these days. Personally, I believe that this is all to the good. Designers were running out of animals altogether, and the juvenile trade—always eager for pictorials—was becoming a trifle jaded. The higher values of the set show various sanatoria at Sijsle, Jauche and Tombeek. Face is 2.90 Frs., with a surtax of 55c.

Spartans Used The Baton

THE method employed by the Spartans to ensure secrecy was a particularly ingenious one, and one requiring a great deal of preparation. The post, in the olden days, was not the universal thing it is at the present time, and was restricted to the carrying of vital state and military documents. The Spartan system entailed the use of two batons, each of exactly the same diameter. One was kept by the magistrate—who was the one generally authorised to transmit messages—and the other one was given beforehand to the commander in the field.

A thin strip of leather was wound in a tight spiral round the baton, and the message was written lengthwise on it. Then the leather was unwrapped and sent on by express courier. If the courier was taken prisoner, and enemies attempted to read the instructions, they could not do so, for the writing could only be read if the leather was wrapped around a baton of the same diameter as the original.

And if the messenger himself attempted to "sell out," it was impossible, since all military couriers were rigidly timed, and any dalliance on the way would have meant a court martial, thus rendering impractical any experimentation with batons of different thicknesses, in the hope that one of the right size would come along and reveal the secret.

When the baton reached the proper official at the other end, all he had to do was to wrap the strip round his duplicate baton, and there were his instructions as clear as crystal!

VANQUISH T. B.

Several of the countries of Europe have realised how important are the health and well being of their peoples, and how useful a means of augmenting medical funds the sale of postage stamps can be.

Above are illustrated some of the many stamps which Belgium has issued to aid the fight against the Bacillus Tuberculosis.

STAMP BRIEFS

A BOUQUET FOR ISABELLA

IN contrast to Columbus who, at one time or other, has been honoured on the stamps of all the countries of the brave new world that he discovered, Queen Isabella, his sponsor and patroness, suffers a strange neglect. For side by side with the flood of Columbian commemoratives, the stamps honouring his queen are a mere trickle.

Anyhow, Spain intends bringing out a set in her honour in the near future. Date of issue is April 22nd, and there will be five ordinary and five Airmail labels. Denominations are 50c, 75c, 90c, 1.50 P and 2.80 P in the first series and 60c, 90c, 1.30 P, 1.90 P, and 2.30 P in the airs.

*

ISRAEL OFFICIALS

The Current definative stamps of Israel, showing coins, have been overprinted for official use. The script is Hebrew, and the words, "Bul Sherut", are in black. The 5pr. purple, 15 pr. salmon, 30pr ultramarine and 40pr maroon are the ones overprinted.

*

DANISH TRIPLETS

Denmark is planning three new stamps to be released soon. The foundation of the Naval Officers' Training School will be honoured on one to be issued on 26th February. March 9th seees a stamp to mark the centenary of the death of H. C. Orsted, inventor. And the centenary of the first Danish adhesive will be remembered on April 1st. All three commemoratives are of 35c.

*

LIBERTY OR DEATH

The signing of the Venezuelan Declaration of Independence will be featured on a stamp to be issued soon for Air Mail use. The denomination will be 30c, and a reproduction of a painting showing the signing of the Declaration will be the central subject.

*

SORTER'S HEADACHE

German sorters seem to be having a hard time. There are as many as fifty nine different stamps valid for postal use at the present moment. Every one of them has been issued since 1948, and the spate of different items is made up of a couple of miniature sheets, and nineteen different series with all their complexity of types and denominations. Seems like a good opportunity for some enterprising creature to produce a couple of "postal forgeries"! Or even bogus labels.

R. M. S. 'Strathnaver' arrived at 10-15 on Saturday morning.

NO QUARANTINE ON 'STRATHNAVER'

Passengers Allowed To Disembark

BOMBAY, Saturday: The P. & O. luxuary liner R.M.S. "Stratnaver", which reported 19 attacks of influenza, arrived in the stream at the scheduled time this morning and immediately hoisted the yellow flag to indicate that there was an outbreak of epidemic abroad the ship and to warn the other vessels not to approach her.

The ship was, however, allowed by Port Health authorities to be tied up at Mole Station at Ballard Pier at 10-15 a.m. and disembarkation of 170 passengers bound for Bombay started half an hour later. In addition, 18 members of the crew and one distressed British seaman were to leave vessel at the port.

In all, there were 1,026 passengers aboard "Strathnaver", but no one is ill at the moment. The number of those who had recovered from influenza epidemic is 15. No passenger bound for Bombay was affected by the epidemic. No visitors were allowed aboard the vessel except official personnel, whose presence is considered absolutely necessary by Port Health Authorities. No through passenger was allowed to visit the city.

19 CASES

R.M.S. "Strathnaver" sailed from London at the beginning of this month and the first case of influenza was reported when the vessel was only a day's voyage. In all 19 cases were reported to the ship's surgeon so far, the last case being reported only yesterday. When the ship was lying in stream, Port Health officials proceeded to the ship in a launch and made a thorough examination of the passengers of the ship.

In an interview, Dr. M. J. Mehta, Port Health Officer, said that the attacks on board the ship were of mild nature and lasted only for three hours. He doubted whether it was really influenza. He also said that isolation arrangements made on board the ship were perfect. Moreover, he said no case of pneumonia was reported as in the case of "Chusan", which had been placed in quarantine 15 days back.

"International traffic should not be held up except for very grave reasons," added Dr. Mehta.

R.M.S. "Strathnaver" is due to sail this afternoon for Australia.

Among the prominent passengers, who arrived by the ship, are two well-known British Locomotive experts, Mr. J. W. Vaughan and Mr. W. D. Lorimer, Dr. G S Krishnayya, Educational attache at the Indian Embassy in Washington, who also arrived in the city said that Indian students in the American Universities were taking advantage of the excellent opportunities provided there for technical education

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17: The Central Advisory Council for Railways met today under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Railways and Transport, and accepted the proposals for the amalgamation of the S.I., M.S.M. and Mysore Railways in connection with the scheme of regrouping of railway. The new amalgamated railways will be called Southern Railway with Dakshin Railway as the Indian equivalent.

CONSERVATISM MUST GO

Nehru Says Follow Progressive Forces

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17 (UPI): Prime Minister Nehru addressing the students of the Lucknow University this morning, declared that he regarded the fight against the Hindu Code Bill as a symbol of reaction. It did not matter much to him whether the Bill was passed or not; but conservative reaction had to be rooted out of the country if it was to become progressive and prosperous.

He added that theirs was a backward country, fettered to its past while the world was on its march. To cover their backwardness, people sometimes said that they might be materially lagging behind others, but spiritually they were far ahead of the rest of the world. He, however, did not see any sign of spiritual greatness though their country had produced a great man in whose reflected glory some people might take personal pride. But if the country was to register any advance it had to free itself from the fetters that bound it to an out-moded social order.

SOCIAL ORDER UPSET

Continuing Mr. Nehru said that industrial revolution had upset the old social order and accelerated the speed of social progress. Their country had been kept away from the onward march of industrial progress but it was now trying to make up the leeway. Industrialisation and scientific development had gone a great way to solve the problem of humanity's wants and the needs of every one could now be fulfilled. At the same time, they had given birth to great powers of destruction which were today symbolised in the atom bomb.

"It is for history to show whether atom bomb and the powers of destruction win the race or the creative and life-giving powers of science and industry get the upper hand," he said.

He asked the students to view the problems of their country in the historical perspective of the wide sweep of economic forces. While he agreed that the road ahead for India led to socialism in a general way, this object could not be achieved either by raising slogans of socialisation or nationalisation of the productive forces, or by an academic discussion on the subject. First task, he felt, was to develop these forces and increase the production of wealth before the question of its distribution could be taken up on the principle of social justice.

The Prime Minister laid stress on the quality of human materials and observed that whether they had Communism, Socialism or Gandhism, the future of the country depended on the sum total of the intellectual, spiritual and even physical qualities of the young men and women of the country who had to shoulder the responsibility of taking it ahead.

In conclusion, he emphasised the need for discipline, character, and integrity.

Spanish Envoys To London And Paris

MADRID, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The appointments of Duke Miguel Primo de Rivera as Ambassador to London and Senor Manuel Aguirre de Carcer as Ambassador to Paris were officially announced after a Cabinet meeting late last night.

Separation Of Judiciary And Executive

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT BODY

BOMBAY, Saturday

THE Bombay Legislative Assembly at its three-hour session today referred to a Select Committee the Bill to provide for the separation of judicial and executive functions in the State of Bombay.

The Committee which consists of 18 members is directed to submit its report before March 10. The following is the personnel of the Committee: Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies Mr. M.N. Bhalji, Mr. P.K. Bhapkar, Mr. H. V. Pataskar, Mr. S. K. Makwana, Mr. V. Trivedi, Mr. Bhogilal Lala, Mr. N. B. Dalvai, Mr. V. P. Pawar, Mr. C. J. Cutaria, Mr. R. A. Kulkarni, Mrs. Sumati Gore, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Mr. H. P. Sukla, Mr. M. G. Fakki and Mr. S. L. Karandikar.

As the Home Minister observed in his reply to the debate on the first reading of the Bill, the reference to the Select Committee was made at the request of some of the members of the Opposition. He however assured that the Bill as amended by the Committee would be passed by the House during the present session.

MAKING IT STRONG

Mr. Desai referred to some critics of the Bill, who had argued that "if democracy was to be safeguarded, it would not be enough only to make judiciary independent of the executive, but that some other steps would have to be taken." He contended that the independence of the judiciary was one of the factors to make democracy strong and successful. There was therefore no question of any other step being taken to strengthen democracy. The Legislature itself was the best protector of sound legislation, and of democracy itself, he added.

The Minister refuted the charge that the Public Safety Act was utilized for curbing civil liberties. Nothing was farther from the truth.

The Bill was then passed through the first reading, after which it was referred to the Select Committee.

Earlier Mr. V. P. Pawar, Mr. R. K. Kulkarni, Mr. Fulchand Dabhi, Mr. D. B. Tanksali, Mr. M. M. Bhaiji and Mr. B. S. Hujare had spoken on the Bill.

The Assembly then proceeded with the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the regulation of the Police Force in the State of Bombay. The first reading of the Bill was passed by the Assembly during its last session at Poona.

As explained in "the objects and reasons" of the Bill, the Bombay District Police and the Greater Bombay Police Forces are at present governed by two independent Acts, namely, the Bombay District Police Act and the City of Bombay Police Act.

As a first step to amalgamate the two Forces and to make the Inspector General of Police the single head of the two Forces, the Police Forces (Control and Direction) Act was enacted in 1948. The object of the present Bill is to amalgamate the two Police Acts and the two Police Forces into a single homogeneous Force.

At today's session the Bill was read for the second time. The third reading of the Bill was not over when the House rose for the day.

CHINESE FIRED ON

HONG KONG, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese soldiers Friday fired on three Chinese trying to cross from Hongkong into China without entry permits.

One Chinese was wounded and the two others escaped back into British territory.

The Chinese had introduced new travel controls yesterday aimed, they said, preventing infiltration of nationalist agents. Every one entering or leaving Kwantung Province must now obtain a permit.

U.S. JETS: The first American F-84 Thunder Jets for French tactical fighter groups have arrived at Cherbourg. They will be delivered immediately to various air bases.

Job For The Incompetent

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17 (PTI): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told a Chinese fable to the students of the Lucknow University Friday to illustrate his point that ministership could not be the goal of life.

A Chinese poet, Mr. Nehru said, had narrated his experience of finding jobs for his numerous sons. To every one of them whom he found useful one way or other, he placed them in various professions like art, literature etc. There was one left who was a problem to the father, being utterly incompetent and not fit for any job. He was made a Minister.

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO MUKADAM

BOMBAY, Saturday: The body of Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam, Chief Whip of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party, who passed away in the Harkissondas Hospital last night was removed by air from Bombay to Baroda en route to his home town Godhra, this morning.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay and other members of the Bombay cabinet as well as the office bearers of the Congress Legislature Party were present at the hospital to pay their homage to their departed colleague. From the hospital the body was removed to the Santa Cruz airport from where it was flown to Baroda in Bombay Government's Dakota. Members of Mr. Mukadam's family were present at the airport.

Feeling references to the qualities and services of Mr. Mukadam were made in the Assembly sitting this morning and a resolution of condolence touching his death was passed by the Assembly all standing in silence.

ONE OF THE OLDEST

Mr. B. G. Kher informed the House of the sad news. Mr. Mukadam's health had been failing for some time. Although he attended the present session during its first three days he was taken ill later. Mr. Mukadam was one of the oldest members of the Assembly and had been elected with a large majority from Godhra.

Mr. Kher said that Mr. Mukadam was interested in politics from an early age and had followed the lead of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Since then there was not a public cause with which he had not been keenly associated. He had endeared himself to everyone who came in contact with him by his genial temperament and winning ways.

On behalf of the opposition Mr. M. M. Bhaiji associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Minister.

The Hon. Mr. S. K. Firodia, Speaker endorsed the tributes paid to Mr. Mukadam. The news of his passing had come to him as a great shock. He recalled his close association with Mr. Mukadam not only in the present House but the Council of an earlier day.

Brussels Stocks Firm

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16.

Geomines continued firm on the futures market in sympathy with the price of tin. Colonials were resistant. In the course of the session quotations weakened in a number of cases notably petrofins and tubine. On the cash market colonials improved while most of the other sections were irregular.

COLOMBO, Feb. 17. (PTI-Reuter): Commonwealth touring team declared their first innings at the overnight score of 444 for eight wickets when the three-day match against Ceylon was resumed here today.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 12 2007
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 11, 1370
Parsi: Shehrever 19 1320
Sunrise 7-6 a.m., Sunset 6-40 p.m.
Hightide 09-18, 23-04
Lowtide 04-40, 15-42

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "Building of Character" at 6-15 p.m. today.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Lecture on 'SARANAGATI OR THE DIVINE—DOCTRINE OF SURRENDER" by Ramayana Ratnakara Sri. T. Srinivasa Raghavachary of Chittoor, at 6-30 p.m. Bhavan's premises, Shri Morarji Desai will preside.

TODAY'S RADIO

Sunday, Feb 18.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI ..

English 08-00 13-30, 18-00, 21-00: Hindi 08-15, 13-40, 18-10, 21-15, Urdu 09-00; Punjabi 08-30, 20-15; Bengali 07-30, 12-50, 19-30; Tamil 07-15, 14—00 19-15 Telegu 07-00, 13-50, 19—00; Kannada 07-45, 19-45, Malayalam 07-30, 19-30, Marathi 08-30, 12-50 20-00: Gujarati 08-45, 13-00 20-15.

BOMBAY ..

..244 m. —07-40 Prog., 07-45 Kusum Shroff & sisters, compositions of U.S. Joshi, 08-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar, ramkali, 11-45 G. N. Joshi, todi, 12-15 For Women, G, 13-10 Ram Narain, sarangi, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 A Pankey, 14-00 Music in air, 17-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar, pria, 18-10 R. G. Joshi, violin, 18-30 G. N. Joshi, bhimpalasi, 18-00 Amritlal, G, songs. 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air trio, 19-30 G. N. Joshi, purvi, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Ram Narain, sarangi, 20-45 Kusum Shroff & sisters, composarbai Bandokar, Puria, 18-10 R. G. Pillay & Bros., nagaswaram, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude 22-00 Fundamental research in pure & applied science, symposium, 22-00 New Chamber Music Society, Variations

353 m. —07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Ram Narain, sarangi, 08-45 Kesarabai Bandodkar, Rangnekar compositions, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 Kavi Yeshwant, "Jaya Mangal," part II, M, 12-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar, gaud sarang, 13-00 B. Chandra, R. Bhade compositions, 13-30 M. S. Asif, H. songs, 13-50 G. T. Powale, M songs 14-00 K.R.S. Pandit, kh. desi & bhairavi tapa, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, M stage songs, 18-30 For villages in M., at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G. T. Powale, M songs, 20-30 K. Kumar, film review, H, 20-45 R. Narain, sarangi, 21-00 M. S. Asif H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 D'Amel, flute, 22-00 Concert of discs.

BARODA

250 m. —08-15 Khayal v. & d., 09-00 For Children, G, 18-20 D. Upadhyay, G, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 D. Upadhyay, vocal, 19-30 Locals 19-45 Khayal v.d., 20-30 Guj. garbas 21-15 Jalsa, G.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m. —08-15 Lest you forget, 09-00 As in Baroda, 18-20 M. Vaidya G, geets, 18-30 Locals, 18-35 Your choice, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 M. Vaidya, G geets, 19-30 For industrial workers 20-00 M Vyas, G. geets, 20-30 Indian music, 21-15 As in Baroda.

RADIO CEYLON

Sunday February 18.

..19-84, ..25.72....m.—.... ....

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Star of Today 8-00 Sunday Serehade 8-15 Voice of Prophecy 8-45 Greek Session 9-00 Radio Jig saw 9-30 Request Program 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11-00 Hindi Programmes 12-00 noon Music 12-30 p.m. Itma 5-00 Hindi Program of Film Music 6-30 Lipton Show Hindi 7-00 Among the Orchestras 7-15 4 Stars and a Starlette 7-30 Radio Jig Saw 8-00 "The Will" ½hr. play 8-30 In Lighter Vein 9-00 Time of Music 9-30 Voice of Prophecy 10-00 The Day is Ending

METER BAND—7-30 a.m.—16, 31 and 41. 9-30—19 and 25 11-30—13 and 19, 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19, 4-30—13 and 16, 6-30—13 and 29. 9-30—13, 16 and 25.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-00 "Came a big spider." 16-15 S. Mecpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto (Mendelssohn's), 21-45 Melody mixture, 23-00 Take it from here.

OVERSEAS SERVICE — 19-30 Shakespeare prog., 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan, & London letter by M. A. Khan, 20-15 Kwaja Kamul-ud-din, 20-20 Letters' replies, 20-30 in Hindi for India.

Dry Weather Over Country

ALL-INDIA REPORT

POONA, Feb. 17 (PTI): The following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday.

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in the Darjeeling Hills.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over the region extending from the Punjab (I) and east Rajasthan to east Madhya Pradesh and Gangetic West Bengal.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening: Weather wil be dry over the country.

Night temperatures will rise in Uttar Pradesh and the central parts of the country.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from January 1, 1951 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Tem Max.	Min.	Rainfall 24 hrs.	DFN S.J.I.	
Ahmedabad	89	59	0.0	—..
Allahabad	77	47	0	1.5	+0.1
Ambala	76	45	0	0.9	—2.6
Bangalore	86	61	0	0	—0.3
Baroda	91	51	0	0	—0.1
Bhuj	88	53	0	0	—0.2
BOMBAY	94	68	0	0	—0.2
Calcutta	83	53	0	0	—1.0
Cuttack	89	63	0	0	—0.8
Darjiling	41	35	0.1	0.5	—0.7
Delhi	76	46	0	0.9	—0.6
Hyderabad (Dn)	90	57	0	0	—0.5
Jubulpore	85	43	0	1.4	—0.1
Kanpur	75	49	0	2.2	—1.2
Kolhapur	92	58	0	0	..
Lucknow	76	49	0	2.4	+1.1
Madras	85	69	0	0.1	—1.6
Mahabaleshwar	84	60	0	0	—0.2
Mussoorie	61	44	0	1.9	—3.5
Nagpur	93	57	0	0	—0.8
Ootacamund	71	44	0	0.4	—1.0
Patiala	75	46	0	0	—0.8
Patna	77	49	0	0.4	—0.7
Poona	94	52	0	0	—0.1
Ranchi	80	51	0	0.3	—1.6
Shillong	61	38	0	0.3	—0.7
Sholapur	94	55	0	0	—0.2
Simla	54	42	0	4.3	—0.1
Surat	99	63	0	0	—0.2
Vizagapatam	82	61	0	0	—1.1

IMPROVING WEATHER FORECAST

Poona Conference Recommendations

POONA, Feb. 17 (PTI): The setting up of a few additional radiosonde and upper wind observation stations in order to facilitate the forecasting and aviation weather services has been recommended by the first forecasting officers conference which concluded here, today, after seven days discussions.

Mr. S. Basu, Deputy Director General of Observatories (Forecasting), who presided over the conference told the PTI that the conference also discussed the possibility of obtaining more accurate observations of cloud heights, both during day and night, and recommended experiments with suitable instruments for the measurement of this element. He said that if the administration agreed to this proposal and the experiments proved successful, then some new features in the forecasting service of the department would be introduced.

Amendment To Weights And Measures Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Traders' employees and agents will be held liable to prosecution for offences under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, when a Bill amending the Act becomes law.

The amendment of the Act is necessitated by a recent adverse court ruling in a case in which the agent of a certain mill was prosecuted under section 34 of the Act for using weights which were neither verified nor stamped

New Bombay M. L. A.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Sukhdev V. Trivedi has been declared elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Panchmahals East General Rural constituency. Shri Trivedi was the only validly nominated candidate for the bye-election, which was caused by the resignation of Shri L. M. Shrikant, now Special Officer for Backward Classes, Government of India.

TO FIGHT GUERILLAS: A body called the Guerilla Settlement Command has been set up in Macassar to solve the guerilla problem in the South Celebes.

NEHRU DEPRECATES RED ACTIVITIES

Need For Unity Stressed

KANPUR, Feb. 17 (UPI): Mr Jawaharlal Nehru said here this afternoon that the Communists of India were "reactionary" and their actions amounted to a stumbling block in the way of progress.

The Prime Minister, who was addressing a meeting of the Congress workers in the Phool Bagh, said that there were various problems before the people. It was, therefore, necessary, he emphasised, that people should try to understand those problems. The Congress, he added, had also to ponder over the questions because it was the Congress which had achieved freedom.

The Prime Minister stated that the Congress stood for the depressed and down trodden. Now the face of the country was changed. The British had gone away and the country was divided. It was surprising, said Mr. Nehru, that neither the Congress nor any other organisation seriously thought of the questions that faced the world. He referred to the Communists of India and said that they wanted revolution by wrong methods. Revolutions, he said, were meant to bring about a change in the society. Mahatma Gandhi was a real revolutionary and he brought about a change without creating rowdy noise. The activities of the Communists of India were anti-revolutionary, and he, therefore, characterised the Communists of this country as reactionary. He urged people to do constructive work.

UNITY URGED

Mr. Nehru emphasised that no organisation could take the country ahead if it was engaged in destructive activities. He laid stress on the point of establishing unity and said that the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad had passed a resolution which envisaged that the Congress should create an atmosphere that would bring about unity. He said that he would welcome differences of opinion on matters of principles but would deprecate division on grounds of personal illwill and feelings. He felt that the caste system and so many other things tended to create division.

He pointed out that large membership was not the real source of strength. In 1920-21, when the entire country was made for the Congress. Congress membership in those days was only 45 lakhs out of a population of 40 crores. The Congress organisation would again have to regain that power and create an atmosphere for unity, concluded Mr. Nehru.

"Vande Mataram" Shouts Not Allowed

SHERPUR, (East Pakistan), Feb. 17 (UPI): No shout of "Vande Mataram" should be raised from the procession, was a condition suggested by the officer-in-charge Sherpur police station to the Hindus who had applied to him for a Saraswati immersion procession license.

Representations to local authorities failed to get the stipulation withdrawn. The Hindus abandoned the idea of any procession and immersed the image of the goddess without any ceremony.

Music Awards

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Negotiations between the Bombay Madrigal Singers and the Trinity College of Music, London, and the Royal Schools of Music have resulted in the Bombay choir instituting certain awards for music students, it is learnt.

A shield and a cup each will be available every year for competition by candidates for the L.R.S.M. and L.T.C.L. diplomas.

The awards will be made to the most outstanding students competing from India as judged by examination irrespective of race or creed.

Goan Demonstration

BOMBAY, Saturday: Half a dozen members of the United Front of Goans staged a demonstration before the Anglo-Lusitano Press which publishes the bilingual weekly called "Anglo Lusitano". The demonstrators who were armed with placards and were shouting slogans, demanded the immediate banning in India of the weekly, as it was "anti-Nehru and anti-Indian".

Munshi Leaves For Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, Government of India, who was on a three-day visit to Bombay, left for Delhi this morning by an Air India plane.

Commercial Art's Role Stressed

KHER'S PLEA AT CITY EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The vital role of commercial art in the advancement of India's trade and Industry was stressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay in the course of his speech at the exhibition organised by the Commercial Artists' Guild.

The Chief Minister added that while commercial art was becoming a necessary adjunct of sales organisation, artists should devise ways and means of advertising their goods in a manner which was in keeping with their tradtions. However, in their endeavour to bring out a successful adversitsement artists should avoid the temptation of taking a leaf from the other artists, particularly of the west Commercial art should be given the background of the cultural heritage of the country, correlating life of today with that of the past.

The Minister asked for the co-operation of commercial artists in the endeavours of the Government to serve the people. The needs of the country were growing and it would, therefore, be necessary to have more guilds on the lines of the Commercial Artists' Guild in the country.

Concluding, Mr. Kher made a plea for the co-ordination of the profession with training of the young artist for it. The young artist needed the guidance of the professional to equip him for his future career, he added.

COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION SET UP

Board-Based Representation To Non-Official Bodies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A State Council of Technical Education, with a broad-based representation of various interests concerned with technical education, has been set up by the Government of Bombay.

The Council will advise the Government and make recommendations regarding (i) the courses and standards of instruction in Technical institutions; (ii) arrangements for periodicial inspection and examination of these institutions as regards their staff, accommodation, equipment, courses of study, methods of work and actual work done; (iii) the requirements of the State in Technical and Industrial Education; (iv) opening of new Technical Institutions; (v) conditions of recognition of new institutions; (vi) payment of grants-in-aid to institutions; (vii) appointment of Boards of Studies for the various branches of Engineering and Technology; (viii) arrangement for examinations; (ix) award of certificates and diplomas; and (x) preparation of text books on technical subjects in Hindi and the regional languages.

Merchants Want Detention Scope To Be Restricted

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a telegram to the Government of India, today has plead ed that the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act should not apply for offences under the Essential Supplies Act or for offences relating to various control measures and persons should not be liable fc detention thereunder.

The Committee has requested that the scope and purpose of the Act should be specifically restricted and necessary changes made with a view to emphasise that the powers under the Act were intended to be used only and essentially for security purposes

YOUR LUCK — 1951

If you desire to know the ups and downs of 1951 before those actually come to pass please send us a Post Card giving the name of your beloved flower. On its receipt we shall send you all detailed information regarding coming events by V. P. for Rs. 1/4/- only. A noble and benevolent person having faith in our Science of Astrology is preaching it. You must also take a trial by asking at least once about your own fate.

PT. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
Raj Jyotishi, (B.C.B.) Kartarpur (E. P.)

SARWATE WITH 246 RUNS HELPS HOLKAR TOTAL 515

Chatterjee 'Bags' 7 Wickets: Bengal Replies With 83 For 1

A FAST 246 by Chandu Sarwate 495 minutes in their first innings of the East Zone Ranji Trophy final against Bengal, at the Eden Gardens, today the second day of the match. Bengal made 83 runs for the loss of one wicket at close.

CALCUTTA, February 17, (PTI).

Sarwate's 246 is the highest of his career in a first class match. He compiled it with the aid of thirty-three fours in 345 minutes. He played P. Chatterjee on to his wicket when the total was 473, forty-five minutes after lunch. He was associated in two century parternerships, with Arjun Nayudu for the third wicket (187) and Jagdale for the sixth wicket (163). He took only 124 minutes for his second hundred, while he had batted for 175 minutes to collect his first century.

With the exception of Ramesh Pratap Singh, the Holkar tail-enders could not play the swingers of P. Chatterjee on a dead wicket after the departure of Sarwate. Chatterjee clean bowled six of his seven victims.

Dhruba Das and Shivaji Bose made three quick hits to the boundary in opening Bengal's first innings to the bowling of Arjun Nayudu and Hiralal Gaekwad, who had bowled only two overs, gave way to Mushtaq Ali at thirteen who struck a quick blow for Holkar with the fourth ball of his first over, hitting the midstump of Das. Mushtaq maintained good length to capture one wicket for six runs. Seven of his ten overs were maiden.

HOLKAR (Ist Innings)

Arjun Nayudu lbw b. C. S. Nayudu 45; N. R. Nivsarkar b. P. Chatterjee 0; Mustaq Ali b. C. S. Nayudu 63; C. T. Sarwate b. P. Chatterjee 246; K. M. Ragnekar b. P. Chatterjee 11; C. K. Nayudu c. P. Sen b. P. Chatterjee 7; M. M. Jagdale b. P. Chatterjee 54; J. N. Bhaya b. P. Chatterjee 0; R. P. Singh not out 41; H. Gaikwad b. Nayudu 15; Salim Khan b. P. Chatterjee 2; Extras 31. TOTAL 515.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/1; 2/81; 3/188; 4/207; 5/236; 6/399; 7/401; 8/473; 9/512.

Bowling Analysis: P. Chatterjee 61/9/137/7; S. Roy 30/11/82/0; N. Chowdhury 26/6/73/0; C. S. Nayudu 39/2/127/3; P. Roy 6/1/24/0; S. Bose 4/0/21/0; J. Mitter 2/0/14/0; D. Das 2/0/6/0.

BENGAL (Ist Innings)

D. R. Das b. Mushtaq Ali 5; Shivaji Bose batting 38; P. Roy batting 37; Extras 3. TOTAL (for one wicket) 83.

FALL OF WICKET: 1/13.

Bowling Analysis: A. R. Nayudu 7/2/24/0; Gaekwad 6/3/23/0; Mushtaq Ali 10/7/6/1; Sarwate 4/2/9/0; Ragnekar 2/0/9/0; Salim Khan 2/0/7/0; C. K. Nayudu 1/0/2/0.

Women's Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were decided in the third division of the Women's Hockey League at the Oval this evening. The first match between Grey's 'C' and Panchgani Pansies 'B' resulted in a deserving win for the former by three goals to nil.

The second game between Bombay City 'C' and Lynnettes ended in a draw each side scoring once. The Lynnettes the last of the city's teams fought dourly to force their 'C' to a draw. Peggy Black gave the 'C' team the lead in the first half while F. Martinus equalised for Lynnettes.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

3-00 p.m Black Spider Vs St. Xavier's 'D' (Jepson Cup).

4-10 p.m. G.I.P. 'A' Vs Bombay City 'A' (Provincial Championship).

5-15 p.m. St Xavier's College vs Khalsa College (Inter College Final).

TENNIS

Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Seaface.

7-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Bombay State Hard Court Championships.

Bombay Gymkhana.

4 p.m. P. V. M. Tournament.

Iftikhar Beats Narendra Nath

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17 (PTI): Iftikhar Ahmed beat Narendra Nath in the open singles semi-finals of the Northern India Tennis Championship today 6-3, 6-2, 6-0. In the other half Naresh Kumar beat Major Anand 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

Following are the results:

Men's Singles (Semi-finals)

Naresh Kumar beat Major Anand 7-5, 6-0, 6-2 Iftikhar Ahmed beat Narendra Nath 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

Womens Singles (Final)

Miss Urmila Thapar beat Mrs. Disbrey 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Junior Singles (Semi-finals)

J. M. Khanna beat Krishna Beri 2-6, 6-3, 6-1; Bhaskar Menon beat Gurmeet Singh Malhotra 6-3, 6-4.

In the open doubles final, Iftikhar Ahmed and Prem Pandhi beat Narendra Nath and Naresh Kumar after a gruelling contest that lasted two and a half hours. (7-5, 3-6, 10-8, 1-6, 6-4). No other matches played today.

Triple Crown For Miss Merchant?

P. V. M. TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The P V M Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournament reached its final stages with all the quarterfinal rounds and most of the semifinals decided this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana courts.

Mrs. Cuthbertson, by beating Mrs. Madhok rather tamely, qualified to meet Miss Laxmi Merchant in the penultimate round which will be played tomorrow evening.

The following are the results of today's matches:—

Women's Singles

Quarterfinal: Mrs. Cuthbertson beat Mrs. Madhok 6-3, 6-1.

Women's Doubles

Quarterfinals: Princess of Baroda and Mrs. Bhat beat Mrs. Bhavnani and Miss S Kundaji 8-6, 6-3.

Semifinals: Miss Laura Woodbridge & Mrs Mudie beat Princess of Baroda and Mrs. Bhat 6-2, 6-1, Miss Laxmi Merchant and Mrs. Stewart beat Mrs. Cuthgertson and Mrs. Swete 6-0, 9-7.

Mixed Doubles

Quarterfinals: Miss Laxmi Merchant and G.L. Merchant beat Mrs. Madhok and M. Sidhwa 6-4, 8-6. Miss Mendes and M. M. Shinde beat Miss Aloo Pavri and H. K. Talyarkhan 6-4, 8-6.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

4 p.m. onwards: Miss L. Merchant vs Mrs. Cuthbertson (semifinal): Miss Mendes and M.M. Shinde vs Miss L. Woodbridge and N. J. Bellani semifinal: Mrs. Stewart and B.D. Dhalla vs Miss L. Merchant and G. L. Merchant (semifinal).

MADRAS, Feb. 17 (PTI): Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore defeated Pachaippas by five goals to two in the second round of the Madras United Club Football Tournament here today. The winners now move into the quarter final.

EFFORTLESS WIN FOR BOMBAY OVER LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Exhibition Hockey Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY XI had not to exert themselves to score an easy victory over the newly crowned Senior League Champions Times of India by four goals to one this evening in an exhibition match at the Cooperage.

There was never any doubt about the superiority of the combined team and their defence was possibly the strongest that Bombay can field with the exception of the goalkeeper for Leo Pinto cannot be displaced at this stage. They started attacking from the word go and the Pressmen had to fight with their backs to the wall. Their defence was considerably weakened by the absence of their hardworking and indefatigable half-back Herbert D'Souza who was indisposed and S. Swamy who deputised for him was a poor substitute. The rest of the defenders worked hard to hold the opposing forwards at bay though not going all out.

Bombay XI led by two goals in the first half, Gentle having scored with a rasping drive from a penalty corner the ball going off the goalie's pads and the second by K. LeFebour from a centre by L. Vaz from the right wing. After the interval the Times reduced the margin when Reggie Rodrigues crashed the ball into the net after S. Menezes had saved a penalty corner and the ball was feebly cleared out of the circle and Lawrie D'Souza sent it back into the circle for Reggie to do the needful. Joe D'Mello consolidated Bombay's position following a combined move between the three inner forwards, Kenny moved up with the ball and sent it to Lenny who passed it to unmarked Joe D'Mello to add the third goal. Towards the end of play Gibson conceded a penalty bully when fell down on the ball while attempting to clear the ball and in the resulting bully though he got the better of Joe D'Mello he was unable to clear the ball out of the circle and Joe pounced on it and crashed it into the goal to complete his sides tally of four goals.

The teams were as follows:—

BOMBAY XI:— S. Menezes, R. S. Gentle, and Walter D'Souza; H. Gonsalves, Amir Kumar and M. Vaz; L. Vaz, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, K. LeFebour and L. Fernandes.

TIMES OF INDIA: A. Gibson; H. Roberts and P. Fernandes; S. Swamy, T. Vaz and L. D'Souza; L. Braganza, J. Vaz, F. Correa, R. Rodrigues and A. Saxby.

UMPIRES: F. W. Wences and D. Fernandes.

A DRAWN MATCH

Young Sports 'A' were forced to a draw by the junior string of St. Xavier's each side scoring once in the Provincial Hockey Championship.

The Collegians dominated the exchanges in the first half but found the Young Sports defence sound in which P. Joseph, Rozario and Poonawala were outstanding. In the second period Young Sports took over the attacking and gave the College goalkeeper C. Gonsalves an anxious time but he came out of the encounter with flying colours. He effected several brilliant saves and that the college lived to fight another day was due mainly to his fine work. R. Donald gave Young Sports the lead three minutes from the end from an apparently off-side position. And when to all purposes it seemed that all was lost for the Collegians they had different ideas in them. Instead of being downhearted they attacked relentlessly and their efforts were rewarded just before the end when C. D'Costa netted from close in following a penalty corner. No extra time was played.

JEPSEN CUP

In the Jepsen Cup Tournament replayed encounter Dreamland Sports Club defeated Kurla Spartans by three goals to nil earlier in the evening. There was no doubt about the winners superiority but questionable tactics employed by the losers defenders prevented them from scoring more often. Joe Viegas gave Dreamland the lead in the first half while Pat Gonsalves and Mark Vaz completed the tally in the second period.

CEYLON ALL OUT FOR 255 RUNS

Commonwealth Lead By 220 Runs With 9 Wkts. Intact

COLOMBO, Feb. 17 (PTI): The Commonwealth touring side lead Ceylon by 220 runs with nine wickets in hand at the end of the second day's play in their three-day match here.

The touring side declared at their overnight total of 444 for eight wickets, and Ceylon made 255 before they were all out shortly before tea. The Commonwealth batted again, making 31 for the loss of Gimblett, who was clean bowled by Nathaniels for 1.6

COMMONWEALTH XI (1st Innings).

Gimblett c Fernando b Wijeysinghe 11, Ikin b Nathaniels 19, Worrell c Gunasekera b De Kretser 285, Grieves c Nathaniels b Wijeysinghe 5, Ames c Coomaraswamy b Wijesinghe 3, Sutcliffe run out 95, Dooland c Coomaraswamy b De Kretser 14, Shackleton l.b.w. b Weerakoon 2. Barlow not out 4, Extras 6. TOTAL (for 7 wkts.) declared 444.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/27, 2/57, 3/71, 4/75, 5/376, 6/407, 7/444.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Nathaniels 19-3-72-1. Coomaraswamy 7-2-25-0, Wijeysinghe 22-5-78-3. De Kretser 30.1-2-108-2. Weerakoon 30-5-114-1. Gunesekera 2-0-10-0. Fernando 2-0-17-0. Jayasinghe 1-0-6-0 Prins 4-1-8-0.

CEYLON (1st Innings)

De Sarem c Grieves b Shackleton 5, Gunasekara c and b Dooland 26, Prins b Ramadhin 46, Jayasinghe c Worrell b Dovey 44, Coomaraswamy b Ramadhin 28. R. B. Wijeysinghe c Grieves b Ramadhin 10. H. I. Fernando not out 61, R. Weerakoon run out 0, B. Navaratne c Sutcliffe b Shackleton 15, R. L. De Kretser c Sutcliffe b Ramadhin 15, Nathaniels l.b.w. b Dooland 0. Extras 5. TOTAL 255

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/6; 2/46; 3/119; 4/132; 5/151; 6/168; 7/174; 8/220; 9/247.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Shackleton 16-4-49-2; Sutcliffe 6-0-29-0; Dovey 18-6-44-1; Dooland 15.4-5-47-2; Ramadhin 16-6-48-4; Worrell 9-1-33-0.

COMMONWEALTH XI (2nd Innings)

H. Gimblett b Nathaniels 16, Barlow batting 13, Ramadhin batting 2. TOTAL (for 1 wkt.) 31.

Wicket fell at 28.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Nathaniels 8-2-11-1, Coomaraswamy 4-0-11-0, Wijeysinghe 3-1-9-0

BOMBAY HARD COURT TENNIS

Only Six Matches Played On Opening Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Very few competitors turned up for their matches today when the Bombay State Hard Court Tennis Championships preliminary rounds commenced on the Hindu Gymkhana courts. With the result that out of twenty odd matches down for decision only six could be played, and that too taking both the morning and evening sessions into consideration.

In view of it being the first day, the Tournament Committee very generously consented to give the defaulting players one more chance of meeting their engagements, and directed all today's unplayed matches to be played tomorrow morning.

The following were the results of the matches that were decided today:

MEN'S SINGLES: N. D. Shroff beat Narottam C. Kapadia 6-1 6-2; J. N. Khira beat B. Vijaysinghji 9-7 6-1; D. G. Kapadia beat P. K. Ghuvalewala 6-2 4-6 7-5; U. M. Chandarana beat J. R. Sanghani 7-5 6-3; J V. Kamat beat Hiralal Parekh 6-0 6-2; D. P. Somaya beat S. K. Godbole 6-2 6-2.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Evening Session

4 p.m. onwards: J. M. Vakil Vs. S. K. Pansalkar. Winners of P. K. Ghuwalewala & D. G. Kapadia Vs. Winners of U. M. Chandrana & J. R. Sanghani., Winners of K. V. Raj & H. N. Ved Vs. Winners of M. R. Gunjar & L. V. Apte., Winners of D. P. Somaiya & S. K. Godbole Vs. Winners of J Dayal & S. T. Panjwani.

VICTORIA COUNTRY XI DRAW WITH M.C.C.

GEELONG, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The match between Victoria Country Eleven and MCC was drawn, rain preventing play after lunch. Victoria Country Eleven declared their first innings at 217 for seven at lunch. The MCC could not bat because of rain.

M. PRAMUKH MAY MAKE AMENDS IN ST. LEGER

Bright Hope For Arrak And Anant Lakshmi

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SEASON'S LAST classic, the St. Leger, which is down for decision tomorrow, is very much a betting race as the Derby was. The same uncertainty with regard to the likely winner continues to fascinate the mind.

Morvi's Maharaj Pramukh will again have the biggest following while Gold Street will attract most of the rest. Unlucky Orion and Sangram will also find favour. Triumph, who put in a devastating run when finishing fifth in the Derby and Al Hamil who has come to hand very well lately will find a lot of hedge money.

Whatever be the chances of the Derby winner, Gold Street and the other topclass contenders, I am sure that the St. Leger is going to provide the same thrill as the last two classics when Sangram and Gold Street left the punters gaping with wonder.

I am in favour of Morvi's magnificent rig. Maharaj Pramukh, who has improved quite a lot and I expect him to make amends and I hope that Keem Singh will not falter at the winning post this time.

Arrak and Anant Lakshmi have bright chances in the respective divisions of the Gulamhusein Essaji Cup.

The following are my selections:—

Dadar Plate — 6 Furs
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER — Win
HASEEN — Next Best

Khandala Plate Div. II — 6 Furs
FOX TROT — Win
BRIGHT RIBBON — Next Best

Khandala Plate Div. III — 6 Furs
CORONET — Win
EREMITAGE IF AB.
DIAMOND CAVE — Next Best

Khandala Plate Div. I — 6 Furs
FRUIT SALT — Win
SUNDRI IF AB
PRINCESS DOMINIC — Next Best

ST. LEGER — 1 3/4 miles
MAHARAJ PRAMUKH — Win
GOLD STREET — Next Best

Gulamhusein Essaji Cup Div II — 1 Mile
ARRAK — Win
SHAH FREDOON IF AB
MAKARPURA — Next Best

Gulamhusein Essaji Cup Div I — 1 Mile
ANANT LAKSHMI — Win
THE ROARER — Next West

Khandala Plate Div IV — 6 Furs
LUCKY GIPSY — Win
FULNANA IF AB
PARKER PRINCE — Next Best

Dadar Plate — 1 Mile
MODESTY II — Win
TOMCAT — Next Best

CHOICE TREBLE
Fox Trot
Arrak
Anant Lakshmi

FLUKES
Triumph
Imroz

Neptune's Daughter Shapes Like A Winner

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted at Mahaluxmi this morning:—

OUTER TAN

AL HAMIL (Chavan) covered three furlongs in 35 secs. He was in hand.

IMROZ (Khade) and MAKARPURA (Shiba) moved freely over three furlongs and returned 37 secs. A fit pair.

YUVARAJ (R.B.) and MAYFAIR LADY (J. Bhosle) negotiated three furlongs in 37 secs.

PRINCE OF MAHAD (Ghaus Khan) went easy over three furlongs in 38½ secs.

BRIGHT RIBBON (Durr) shaped better than FAIRY WAY (Kadam) when tried over three furlongs. Timing 37 secs.

THE CAVALIER (Cunningham) was attended by BELDARA (Pierce) when cutting three furlongs in 36½ secs.

RACE TRACK

EMBARKATION (Kasbekar) was level with NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER (Cunningham) when engaged in a dash over three furlongs. They recorded excellent timing 24½ secs. Neptune's Daughter should win tomorrow.

This Was Bobby Locke's First Defeat In S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 17.

Bobby Locke, who was beaten last evening by fellow South African Hayes, tasted his first defeat in his professional career in South Africa.

Hayes, who is 32, is a South African international player.

Donaldson And Davis Level In Professional Snooker

BLACKPOOL (Lancashire), Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Walter Donaldson and Fred Davis finished level, each winning six frames, on the opening day of the World Professional Snooker Championship here today. The match is over 97 frames. Highest break of the day was one of 70 by Davis in the fourth frame.

MADRAS ACCEPTORS FOR TODAY

The Hubli Plate—Six Furlongs

Jonathan 9-6, Wing Commander 8-2, Princess of Hindustan 8-0, King Cole 7-4, Surprising 7-4, Courtship 7-4, Plumbob 7-4, Amelia 7-4.

The Courtallam Plate—Five Furlongs

Cold Shoulder 9-4, Othello 9-2, Again and Again 8-9, Hat Trick 8-3, Suryaprakash 7-12, Nimble Nook 7-11, Snow Maiden 7-9, Devata 7-9, National Glory 7-9, Tulip Day 7-9.

The Vizianagram Plate—Five Furls.

Basilian 9-4, Sky Hill 9-1, Gipsy Lore 8-11, Gold Leaf 8-7, Sunder 8-7, The Angel 8-3, Miss Pierrot 8-2, Golden Hind 8-2, Tarquinne 7-13, Moon Maiden 7-10, Repay 7-9, Widad 7-7, Puri Pakodi 7-7, Rubayat 7-6, Dauntless 7-6.

The Tuticorin Plate (Div. II)—7 furl.

Past The Post 9-4, Golden Boy 9-1, Star of Sethu 8-3, Patricia 8-0, Win Again 7-10, Moon Dust 7-9, Kalyan 7-7 Currency Note 7-5, Oracle 7-4, Wisdom 7-4.

The Calcutta Cup—Seven Furlongs

Gipsy Queen 9-4, Lily of the Valley 9-4, Kaffir Chief 9-2, Zedai 9-2, Florida 9-0, Glad Anne 8-7, Dominic's Girl 8-7, Post to Post 8-6, Gleaming 8-6, Prince Mario 8-2.

The Tuticorin Plate (Div I)—7 Furls.

Al Kajora 9-4, Panther's Pride 9-2, My Chance 9-2, Grace Darling 9-2, Night Queen 8-13, Khushroo 8-11, Golden Memory 8-10, Grey Chance 8-8 Jehangir 8-5, Sinhgarh 8-3, Penicillin 8-1, Lovely Night 8-0.

The Colombo Plate—Seven Furlongs

Poppet 9-4, Windsor Knight 9-3, Shah Nawaz 8-7, Royal Express 8-6, Broken Mask 8-5, Mr. Rambler 8-2, Topflight 8-2, King of Diamonds 8-0, Flector 7-8, Windsor Lass 7-7, Begum Chitor 7-7.

Races selecter for Double. The Calcutta Cup and The Colombo Plate.

Races selecten for Treble: The Vizianagaram Plate, The Caliutta Cup and the Tuticorin Plate (Div. One).

First race at 2-30 p.m.

Baldev Singh & Miss Peters Create New Indian Records

LAVY PINTO WINS NATIONAL 100 METRES SPRINT

LUDHIANA, February 17. (PTI).

Two new records, in eighty metres hurdles and running broad jump, were created here today on the second day of the 16th National Amateur Athletic Championship of India.

Miss C. Peters (Bombay) established a new record in eighty metres hurdles by clearing herself through in 13.1 seconds. She clipped off two seconds from the record holder (1942) M. Gilbert of Bombay.

Baldev Singh from Bombay smashed the previous running broad jump mark of 22 ft. 10½ in. with a magnificent jump of 23 ft. and 1-3/4 inches. Previous record was held by Niranjansingh (Punjab) in 1934.

The most exciting event of the day was 100 Metres race of men which was captured by Pinto of Bombay in 10.8 seconds. Pinto was only .3 seconds away from the All India record when he shook off his rival Alfred (Services) in breaking the tape.

Following are results of todays events:

100 Metres Run

L. Pinto (Bombay) 1. C. P. L. Alfred (Services) 2. Mansoor Ahmed (U.P.) 3. Harnek Singh (Punjab) 4. Time: 10.8 seconds.

110 Metres Hurdles

C. D. Clever (Madras) 1. L/Nk. Bhag Singh (Services) 2. Baldev Singh (Bombay) 3. Time: 15 seconds.

400 Metres Run

Govind Singh (Services) 1. A. S. Bakshi (Services) 2. Balwant Singh (Patiala) 3. Time: 51 seconds.

1500 Metres Run

Nikka Singh (Patiala) 1. N. K. Sadhu Singh (Services) 2. N. K. Mathura Dass (Services) 3. Time: 4 mts. 11-1/5 secs.

10,000 Metres Run

Gurbachan Singh (Patiala) 1. S. K. Gulzar (Orissa) 2. Rounak Singh (Patiala)) 3. Dalluram (Delhi) 4. Time: 34 mts. 14.7 secs.

200 Meters Run

The following six qualified for the finals: It Bidiali (Bengal), Corpl. Alfred (Services), Lavy Pinto (Bombay), Bhushan Shrma (U.P.), Jogindersingh (Patiala), Sigman Gabriel (Services).

Throwing The Hammer

Somnath (Patiala) 1. Kishen Singh (Patiala) 2. Hav. Makhansingh (Services) 3. Dist.—141 ft. 1/4 in.

Running Broad Jump

Baldev Singh (Bombay) 1. Jem. Sohansigh (Services) 2. Manmohansingh (Delhi). 3. Dist.—23 ft. 1-3/4 in. (NEW ALL INDIA RECORD)

400 Metres Hurdles Heats

The following six qualified for finals: N. K. Tejasingh (Services), De Classe (Madras, Amarjitsingh (Punjab), L/Nk. Sarwansingh (Services), Darshansingh (Punjab), Lt. N. Vazandar (Services).

4 X 400 Metres Relay Heats

The following six teams qualified for finals: Orissa, Bombay, Bengal, Services, Patiala and Uttar Pradesh.

4 X 100 Metres Relay

Services 1. Pepsu 2. (Punjab) 3. Time: 44.3 secs.

50 Kilometres Walk

Bakhtarwar Singh (Patiala) 1. B. Dass (Bengal) 2. O. Rodrigues (Bombay) 3. Times: 5 hrs. 44 mts. 34-2/5 secs.

Putting The Shot (Women)

B. Arthera Webster (Mysore) 1. Usha Rajaram (Delhi) 2. B. Thadani (Bombay) 3. Distance: 29 ft. 6-1/8 in.

200 Metres Run (Women)—Heats

Following six qualified for the finals: Miss B. Gazdar (Bombay), Miss S. Gauntlee (Bengal), Mrs. N. Bawie (Bengal), Miss Usha Sekhri (Delhi), Miss M. D'Souza (Bombay), Tenjinder (Punjab).

80 Metres Hurdles (Women)

Mis C. Peters (Bombay) 1. Miss Nillima Ghosh (Bengal) 2. Miss. M. Simaes (Bombay) 3. Time: 13. 1 second (NEW ALL INDIA RECORD)

Javelin Throw (Women)

Miss B. Western (Mysore) 1. Miss B. Gazdar (Bombay) 2. Miss Ved (Punjab)) 3. Distance: 84 ft. 6-1/4 in.

GAMBLE FOR LOVE'S WIN IN RECORD TIME

Mulley Rides Three Winners At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17 (PTI).

The following are results of races held here today:—

THE BAGHBAZAR PLATE.—Distance 11 furlongs.

DESERT LAW 9-1 Mulley 1. BERKELEY HUNT 8-4 Adley 2. TABASSUM 9-4 Davis 3. D.F.C. 8-8 Cracknell 4. Not run: Bronzewing Won by: Head, Short head, 4 lengths. Time: 2-36 3/5. Tote paid (Rs. 5 tote): Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 Winner trained by Jackson. Favourite: Rang Rao.

THE RUSSA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

NO TRUST 9-2 J. Warren 1. JOUETTE 7-10 (Jadew 2. HORIZON 8-3 Adley 3. ARCHA LASS 9-4 McCloud 4. Not run: Magic Bird, Zalim, Torrid, Queen of Hearts. Won by: 1 1/2 lengths 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths. Time: 1-15 1/5. Tote paid (Rs. 5 tote): Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 5, Rs. 15 and Rs 9. Winner trained by Goswell. Favourite: No Trust.

THE HASTINGS PLATE.—Distance 12 furlongs.

SERENADE 9-3 Cracknell 1. PEDER 8-13 Davis 2. EARLY ACT 9-0 Sibritt 3. LEGEND OF SAMOA 8-6 J. Warren 4. Not run: Audacious. Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths. Time: 2-41 1/5. Tote paid (Rs. 5 tote): Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 10, and Rs. 16. Winner trained by Balfour. Favourite: Legend of Samoa.

THE DOUETIL MEMORIAL CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

GAMBLE FOR LOVE 7-10 E. Warren 1. PORT LAUNAY 8-3 Lewis 2. WINDY WOLD 9-2 Sibritt 3. OPEN ARMS 8-5 McCloud 4. Not run: Grand Title, Footrace. Won by: 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths. Time: 1-39 1/5. Tote paid (Rs. 5 tote): Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 11, Rs 20 and Rs. 6. Winner trained by Goswell. Favourite: Jacquement.

THE OUTRAM PLATE.—Distance 11 furlongs.

ORCADES 8-11 Mulley 1. OLNEY 8-0 Sibritt 2. SKYWARD 9-7 Davis 3. SILVER SAGE 7-6 Tomfin 4. All ran. Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 3 lengths. Time: 2-21 3/5. Tote paid (Rs. 5 tote): Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 8, and Rs. 8. Winner trained by Ali Asker. Favourites: Skyward and Orcades

THE MANIKTOLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

CHARMING KISS 8-3 Mulley 1. ADJUTANT 8-4 Adley 2. PORTOI 8-2 Thompson 3. CIGARETTE 8-7 Lewis 4. Not run: Sherni. Won by: 1/2 length, Neck, 4 lengths. Time: 1-13 4/5. Tote paid (Rs. 5 tote): Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10. Winner trained by Ali Asker Favourite: Charming Kiss.

Treble Tote paid: Rs. 182-8 (367 tickets).

J.N. KOLI NARROWLY MISSES CENTURY

Shinde's Deadly Bowling In Purshottam Shield

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians 'A' had scored 226 runs for the loss of seven of their batsmen when stumps were drawn this evening in their Purshottam Shield match against Mahim Jhvenile at the Cross Maiden. The match will be continued tomorrow.

The only other match played in the same tournament between Maharashtra Young Cricketers and Crescent Cricket Club was played at the Hindu Gymkhana. The former batting first had lost half their side for only 156 runs by the end of the day. This match will also be continued tomorrow.

The following are the principal scores:—

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians 'A' 226 for 7 wkts. (J N Koli 96, C R Demote 32, M J Gaekar bating 41, S G Shinde 5 for 64) vs Mahim Juveniles.

Maharashtra Young Cricketers 156 for 5 wkts. (D D Worlikar 42, G R Shrikhande 38) vs Creccent Cricket Club.

Mysore And Punjab To Meet In National Basketball Final

LUDHIANA, Feb. 17 (PTI): Mysore beat Uttar Pradesh by fortyone points to twentyfive and Punjab defeated Raaajthan by thirtynine points to twentyeight in the 9th National Basket Ball Championship here today. Mysore and Punjab will meet in the final tomorrow.

Chinese Withdraw On Central Front

NO RESISTANCE NEAR SEOUL

U. N. Commanders Watch Steps Carefully

TOKYO, February 17, (PTI-Reuter)

BIG Communist forces "did an about turn" late tonight on the western sector of the central Korean front, in what appeared to be a large-scale withdrawal. But United Nations Commanders were cautious. They wondered whether the Communists were making room for fresh men to take over from the battered first waves of attackers, or whether they were trying to cover a full scale swing to the eastern flank of the front.

The Communists pulled out east and northeast from the area of Wonju, key communications town, and Chipyong, where French and American defenders had inflicted heavy casualties on them in the past few days. But further east, in the Wonju-Chechon-Pyongchang triangle, United Nations troops were battling to straighten out a bulge punched in their lines.

American infantry today sliced two miles off the Communist salient north of Chechon. But it was estimated that 4,000 Communists had infiltrated into the craggy triangle in the past few days.

British troops, clearing hills south-east of the South Korean capital of Seoul today faced little or no opposition.

Officers said the Communists had "just faded."

Four Of Bomber Crew Killed

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): A Helicopter rescued two of the crew who survived when an 'Avenger' torpedo-bomber crashed in the mountain, 40 miles from here yesterday. The other four members of the crew were presumed killed.

Where 'Abdulla' Is Taboo

GWALIOR, Feb. 17 (UPI): A person who has recently returned from Pakistan told Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, that the campaign of hatred against him has reached such a high-pitch in that country that mothers are not allowed to name their newly-born sons as "Abdullah".

EIGHT KILLED IN R.A.F. PLANE CRASH

VALLETA (Malta), Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): All eight occupants died when a Royal Air Force Sunderland flying-boat, on its way to Malta from Gibraltar, crashed yesterday near Bizerta, Tunisia, R A F Headquarters here announced today. A spokesman said the plane came down in wooded hills and was burned out.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON CHIEF JUSTICE

Six Arrested Including Two Advocates

BANGALORE, Feb. 17 (PTI).

SIX persons, of whom two are advocates, have been arrested in Bangalore in connection with the alleged attempt to murder by poisoning Mr. P. Medappa, Chief Justice of Mysore High Court.

Five of these were produced in court today and remanded to police custody pending further investigation.

The arrested persons are L. S. Rau and Chikke Urs, Advocates of the local Bar, Narayan Prasad, an Ayurvedic practitioner, Dasappa Naidu, Agnes, a temporary servant of the Chief Justice, and K. R. Krishnamurti, an insurance agent.

PLEA FOR REMAND

The police praying for remand of L. S. Rau to police custody stated: "On January 29, 1951, Sri P. Medappa, Chief Judge, High Court of Mysore, was attempted to be murdered by poisoning and on his complaint, a case having been taken on file, was under investigation. One Agnes, a temporary servant of the complainant was arrested on February 16, 1951, at 7 a.m. On further investigation on the same day between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Narayan Prasad, Dasappa Naidu and Chikke Urs were also arrested. As it was revealed in the investigation that accused L. S. Rau is also concerned in the commission of the offence he was arrested on 16th February at 1-30 p.m. at his residence. As he pleaded illness he was removed to the Bowring Hospital. His presence in police custody is necessary for purposes of identification and verification of circumstances ascertained during investigation. It is, therefore, prayed that after visiting the accused in the hospital he may be remanded to police custody for a period of five days from this day."

'SOVIET IS OUT TO SOW DISSENSIONS'

Britain's Reply To Stalin's 'Pravda' Interview

LONDON, February 17, (PTI-Reuter).

THE British Foreign Office spokesman today described Marshal Stalin's remarks in a 'Pravda' interview yesterday as a "typical example of the Soviet desire to sow dissension in the world and exploit the natural desire for peace.

The spokesman said that since the war Stalin had given a number of interviews to the press.

To begin with, these interviews were taken seriously, but as the number increased so the currency of them tended to become debased. If these meant to serve an indication of Soviet policy, was not this a strange way of conducting international affairs? he asked.

Was not this also a queer time when everybody was trying to discover a basis for Four-Power talks?

IN SELF-DEFENCE

British Government spokesmen stated that it was "only in the face of the aggressive policy of the Soviet Government and the threat of overwhelming forces that the Western nations had been constrained to make a first step in self-defence."

Prime Minister Attlee, the spokesman said, had given figures of these immense forces. For example the Soviet Union had 175 divisions with supporting artillery, 25,000 tanks and 20,000 aircraft, as well as the largest submarine fleet in the world.

This was the answer to the accusation of M. Stalin that Mr. Attlee was seeking to justify rearmament by slandering Russia, the spokesman said.

Referring to Premier Stalin's statement that war was not inevitable at present, the spokesman said that Britain did not regard war as inevitable at all.

The spokesman referred to the recent exchange of notes between Russia and the Western Powers and pointed out that the West had expressed willingness to sit down and discuss all points of world tension.

As to the accusation that Britain was opposed to a reduction in armaments and the control of the Atom bomb, the spokesman said that came "strangely" from a power which had vetoed the control of the Atom Bomb—a proposal endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the United Nations General Assembly.

Britain Rejects Soviet Complaint

LONDON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Britain today rejected Russia's complaint that she had broken the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of 1942 by re-arming Germany and including her in the North Atlantic Treaty. She was replying to a Soviet note of January 20.

The British reply, handed to the Soviet Ambassador in London George Zarubin was fourth in series of exchanges since Russia in December sent protest notes to France and Britain accusing them of rearming Germany.

Stop Press

NEPAL PROCLAMATION

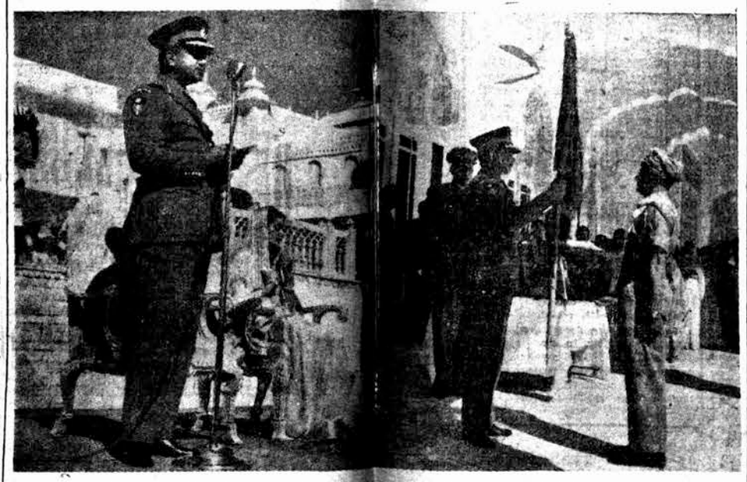
KHATMANDU, Feb. 17 (PTI): The draft of the Nepal ruler's proclamation announcing constitutional changes in his country is ready, it was understood here today. The Prime Minister of Nepal and Nepali Congress leaders were understood to have approved the draft.

WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE

KARACHI, Feb. 17 (PTI).

The World Muslim Conference, which recently held its session here, tonight announced that its permanent headquarters would be set up in Karachi.

Jaipur Ceremonial Parade



At a ceremonial parade held at the Rambagh Palace, Jaipur, the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan accepted from all the disbanded units of Rajasthan force their State and Regimental Colours for laying them up at the Training Centres and Mess of the Rajasthan Force. Picture shows Rajpramukh addressing the men and accepting one of the Colours.

Soviet Builds Atom Fortresses

REVELATION BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON, February 17, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Soviet Union has probably several atomic plants in operation in Central Asia, the National Geographic Society said here today.

In a review of atomic installations throughout the world the Society said that though Russia's atomic endeavour was hidden behind the 'iron curtain' it was believed she had several major nuclear reactors producing fissionable materials.

Speculating on the site of the Soviet "Atomgrad", the Society said "an obviously suspect area for the location of the Soviet Atomic Headquarters lies behind the ramparts of the Central Asia, where a big hydro-electric development programme has been pressed.

"Most frequently mentioned is the Angard river valley development near Lake Baikal, in the Irkutsk region. Another power project lies on the slopes of the Urals, where low grade uranium deposits are known to exist.

"Tashkent, industrialised capital of the Uzbek Republic, also has uranium nearby in the Fergana valley."

Atomic "fortresses", said the Society, had also been reported in the Caucasian mountain region to the east of the Black Sea, and in the Karakum desert of the Turkmen Republic, near the Persian border.

The Russian atomic explosion which President Truman reported to the world on September 23, 1949 probably occurred in the Siberian wilderness, the Society said.

Secrecy veiled the total number of world atomic plants, but laboratories and factory sites openly identified as atomic energy centres made an impressive list.

Even without the latest addition—the research institute which the People's Government of China was reported to be established in Peking—"the sun had long ceased to set on the world of the atom".

Peking Claim

TOKYO, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio today broadcast an official commendation of a Chinese unit in Korea for action against two regiments of the United States First Cavalry Regiment in the Inchon area, south-east of Seoul.

Another Chinese unit won a citation from Peking for cutting off the retreat of United Nations forces along the central front and inflicting 3,500 casualties in killed and wounded since February 11, the radio said.

Mountain Shifts: Four Killed

GARY (West Virginia), Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Four coal miners were killed and seven injured when a mountain near here rumbled and shifted yesterday.

They were hurled against the sides of the mine by a terrific rush of air. A mine official said: "It was just like an explosion without fire".

TO CROSS OR NOT TO CROSS

U.S. And U.K. Still Discussing 38th Parallel

LONDON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United States and Britain are still discussing whether the 38th Parallel in Korea should be crossed again or not, a British Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He could not confirm reports that the two countries had agreed not to cross the line except for tactical purposes.

A report from New York in the London 'News Chronicle' today said that such agreement had been made and that it had been decided United Nations' forces should hold their ground on the Parallel in the hope that a peaceful settlement could be reached with the Chinese Government.

The spokesman recalled British Prime Minister Attlee's statement earlier this week that before the United Nations cross the Parallel agreement should be reached between the parties concerned subject to tactical considerations.

COTTON FOR MILLS

Ahmedabad Talks

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17 (PTI): Mr. T. V. B. Dalal, Director (Cotton), Government of India, discussed today with the members of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association the cotton supply position as well as the present cotton distribution scheme.

The Millowners' Association urged that measures be devised for increased supplies of cotton particularly for the four months following August, 1951.

The issue of closure notices put up by some mills was also considered. It was fouund that some of these notices were more as a precautionary measure rather than the result of absolute lack of supplies.

Mr. Dalal apprised the association about the current cotton prospects in India. Areas like Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Pepsu had lower prospects than previously estimated. But Madhya Bharat Pradesh and Bombay State showed favourable rises in estimates.

In the next four months, Mr. Dalal said, nearly a million bales would move from Surat, Broach, North Gujrat, Saurashtra, Hubli and Dharwar. Foreign cotton would also arrive.

Congress Executive To Meet On Feb. 25

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. (PTI): The Congress Working Committee will meet here on February 25, the AICC office announced today.

'Quake Tremor In Dibrugarh

DIBRUGARH (Assam), Feb. 17: An earthquake tremor was felt here at 2-30 this afternoon for fifteen seconds. No damage has so far been reported.

GOVERNOR IN 'MUFTI'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Many events were packed into a gubernatorial journey that took place a few days ago, Bombay's popular Governor Raja Maharaj Singh took time off a few days back to travel in a third class compartment of a suburban train from Churchgate along with the hundreds of weary passengers returning home.

The much-photographed Governor who sat among clerks and peons, students and businessmen, was spotted and recognised very soon, squashing His Excellency's desire to play the Haroun-al-Rashid. Hundreds of necks were soon craning up to catch a glimpse of the Governor.

A beggar, in tattered rags, soon took advantage of the situation and approaching him gave a smart military salute and stretched his hands. The Governor turned to a passenger sitting opposite, enquired if he had any money, received a rupee note and passed it on to the beggar.

His Excellency then borrowed the copy of a local eveninger from another of his co-passengers and after scanning its pages, pointed out a mistake in the report of a speech he had made earlier during the day.

His Excellency did not forget to enquire about the welfare of all the men sitting near him, nor did he lose the opportunity to emphasize the importance of travelling silently when he noticed a noisy woman prattling away in a corner.

The Governor who had managed to creep in silently and sit down at Churchgate could get out of the compartment at Grant Road only with considerable difficulty after elbowing his way through the crowd.

Raja Maharaj Singh in his speech to the students of the School of Economics and Sociology this evening also referred to this journey and said he "enjoyed it thoroughly" and suggested that the school start a department of inquisitorial proceedings!

NAMJOSHI WINS NIGHT AIR RACE

Pilot Instructor Killed In 'Crazy Flying'

KANPUR, February 17, (PTI).

FOLLOWING is the result of the Night Air Race: Capt. M. V. Namjoshi I, Mr. P. P. Tikku II and H. E. Sir Louis de San III.

Capt. Namjoshi, whose 'L-5' was handicapped at 129 miles per hour completed the 269-mile course in 112 minutes at an average speed of 144.1 miles per hour. He was adjudged first.

Mr. Tikku, who finished second, did the course at 120 miles per hour, the exact speed at which his 'Silvaire' was handicapped.

As against these Sir Louis de San flew much below the performance figure of his twin-engined 'Aero-45'. His plane was handicapped at 166.5 miles per hour and the Belgian could do only 147.4 miles per hour.

KANPUR PILOT KILLED

Mathur, Chief Pilot Instructor of the Hind Provincial Flying Club was seriously injured during the air rally this afternoon when his Piper Cub crashed by the side of the runway.

He was immediately rushed to hospital.

Mr. Mathur was competing in the crazy flying competition.

Mr. A. N. Mathur succumbed to his injuries in the hospital later.

After a spell of joy-riding the actual proceedings of the rally started on a tragic note.

The first competitive item in the programme—crazy flying—resulted in a crash, killing A. N. Mathur, Chief of Pilot-instructor of the Hind Provincial Flying Club Ltd., Lucknow.

Mathur, flying a Piper Cub was performing a most hazardous feat—nose dive, and spinning, with the engine shut off. He did three spins but had come too low. Yet he attempted to get the engine attain sufficient speed to climb up again but one wing ploughed the grass on the side of the runway, broke and the 'Piper Cub' crashed nose first.

First-aid squad rushed and extricated Mathur out of the wreckage and took him to the military hospital with serious injuries on his face to which he later succumbed.

NIGHT AIR RACE

The night air race, the chief event of the day, commenced at 19 hours one minute and 30 seconds. H. E. Sir Louis De San, whose twin-engined 'Aero-45' headed the handicap took off first.

He was followed by Capt. Namjoshi, who was flying an 'L-5' five minutes later.

Two of the five competitors Capt. R. G. Patwardhan and P. S. Bhargava withdrew from the race leaving only three contestants in the field. The third competitor, P. P. Tikku left at 19 hours 11 minutes and 30 seconds. He flew a 'Silvaire.'

Sir Louis, who is on leave, is the Belgium Charge d'Affaires in Bangkok, Thailand, and the 'Aero-45' he is using is all-metal four-seater. Sir Louis has entered in all the three race—the night air race, the Willingdon Trophy and the National Air Race for the Jawaharlal Challenge Trophy.

Capt. M. V. Namjoshi is the chief pilot on the Uttar Pradesh Government. He won the 1950 Delhi-Calcutta Race, then known as the Willingdon Challenge Trophy race, with a 'Piper Cub'. For this race he is using an 'L-5.' He has also entered in all the three races but will be flying an 'Expeditor' in the Willingdom and National.

This race, claimed to be the first of its kind was over 269 miles with compulsory stocks of half an hour at the Lucknow and Allahabad controls. The time of their crossing the control towers of the Lucknow and Allahabad airfields will be taken as the time of their arrival.

The distances between the control points are as follows: Kanpur to Lucknow, 45 miles. Lucknow to Allahabad 118 miles and from Allahabad back to Kanpur 106 miles.

Rear Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief-designate of the Indian Navy.

Nehru Does Not Shy At Prefix 'Pandit'

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru said here today that the newspaper reports that he did not deside the prefix "Pandit" put before his name were wrong. He was not irritated by that prefix, he said.

Addressing students of the Lucknow University this morning Mr. Nehru said that they had decided as a broad policy to adopt the prefix 'Shri' for all persons in official correspondence to avoid the confusion that was created by various titles and prefixes in this country. This state of affairs was peculiar to India and did not exist in any other country. His secretaries, he added, however, went a step further and decided to abolish the prefix "Pandit" from his name.

The president of the Lucknow University Union Mr. S. N. Tandon had said that they would call the Prime Minister as Pandit Nehru whether he was irritated or not. The prefix "Pandit" had been a part of the national leader's name and could not be removed, he said

GUERILLAS ATTACK PATROL; ONE KILLED

SINGAPORE, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Thirteen guerillas attacked a police patrol in Perak today killing a Malay constable and wounding six, including two European police lieutenants.

Five people were killed and three were wounded today when terrorists ambushed an estate lorry near Kulim in South Kedah.

Security forces returned fire and least two guerillas were hit.

More Powers For Japanese Government

TOKYO, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

GENERAL MacArthur today widened the powers of the Japanese Government to include direct negotiations with foreign missions on a limited number of subjects, such as representatives abroad.

But they were excluded from communicating directly with Russia or any other Communist country.

Occupation headquarters relaxed control over routine administration problems between Japan and other countries a few days after the Dulles Peace Mission left Tokyo, "hoping to sign a treaty this year".

Japanese Government may now negotiate directly on such subjects as the protection of Japanese nationals abroad, copyright and certain trade matters. They can negotiate on details of Japanese representation abroad once the representation has been agreed to by the occupation authorities, and carry on correspondence about international treaties, also with the approval of occupation authorities.

The decision become effective March 17. The Japanese Government must submit copies of all written communications to the occupation authorities and may not have oral discussions on a subject unless written communications have already been exchanged.

Accreditation of foreign diplomats to Japan remains unchanged, the matter being solely left to the supreme commander for the allied powers, the memorandum stated.

JAP MISSION FOR PEACE TREATY

Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida is to send a Cabinet mission to Washington to continue the peace treaty discussions started here by Mr. John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special envoy.

Usually reliable sources said today the mission was expected to leave in April. According to the Japanese press, the delegation will include Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda and Mr. Yoshida's personal adviser, Jiro Shirasu.

Gilder Opens X-Ray Department

BOMBAY, Saturday: Doctor M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister, Government of Bombay, performed the opening ceremony of the X-ray department of the Sir Harkishandas Narottamdas Hospital at Prarthana Samaj this evening.

Speaking on the occasion, the Health Minister commended the services rendered by the hospital during the past 25 years.

The Health Minister made an appeal to the generous public of Bombay to contribute liberally to the hospital.

Congress President In Muzaffarpur

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 17 (UPD): Shri Purshottamdas Tandon President, Indian National Congress, arrived here this afternoon by air. He was accompanied by the Central Labour Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram, and Bihar's Finance Minister, Dr. A. N. Sinha.

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Research On Effects Of Prohibition

SECOND STAGE OF ENQUIRY MUST BE POSTPONED, SAYS GOVERNOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Governor Raja Maharaj Singh said here today that the second stage of the enquiry of the Prohibition Research Committee should be postponed.

The Governor, who said that he was speaking in his personal capacity and not on behalf of the Government, said that it was "much too early, much too premature" for any definite pronouncement on the effects of prohibition.

His Excellency was speaking to the students of the School of Economics and Sociology at the Convocation Hall this evening. He said he was very glad that the Government of Bombay had entrusted the prohibition enquiry into the hands of the School and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, and that a report on the completion of the first stage had been submitted.

"But I think that it will be better if the second stage of this enquiry is postponed, "he said.

VARSITY JURISDICTION

He said that he did "not share the regrets" with Vice-Chancellor Justice Bhagwathi that the jurisdiction of the Bombay University had been curtailed. "I am sure the Bombay University has gained and will gain immensely by having to look after a smaller area and that the colleges under it will benefit by better attention and consideration to the teaching standards" he said.

Research institutions were not only desirable but entirely essential in India he said, adding that the only limitations necessary were an independent approach and critical analysis.

Justice Bhagwathi welcoming the Governor, who was the chief guest of the annual social gathering of the school, said that attempts were being made to obtain funds for extension of the premises for the school and the construction of hostels for students. He announced that he had received Rs. 2,50,000 from the Birla Trust towards the construction of a student's hostel.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of the School, said that both by way of guidance in specific issues where expert work is required as well as for creating and guiding correct public opinion in problems that affect the progress of the nation, an institution like the School can contribute by a detached non-partisan outlook and a scientific examination of problems that crop up from time to time.

RESEARCH SCHEMES

Prof. Vakil detailed the various research schemes, including the prohibition enquiry undertaken by the School recently. He cited the Hali Labour Scheme, Regulated Markets enquiry economic survey of Saorashtra and work on social tensions.

He said that the report of the first stage of the enquiry into the effects of prohibition had been submitted to the Government. The work of the enquiry was divided between the School and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, the School undertaking to work in rural areas and the Institute in the urban. Prof. Vakil hoped that suitable arrangements would be made by the Government of Bombay so that the institutions concerned may be able to pursue their enquiry so far as the second stage is concerned.

Prof. Vakil complained of lack of accommodation for the development of the school and said that "it will be realised that if the facilities and equipment of the School are suitably expanded by providing further specialisation in different branches of economics, sociology and politics, it would be possible for this institution to play more effectively that role for which it is specially qualified".

The Governor announced a donation of Rs. 250 to the School to be spent for the "welfare of the students".

RIOTOUS SCENES AT SESSIONS COURT

Alleged Abduction

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17: Rama Kumari Misra, a girl reading in M.A. (Previous) of the Allahabad University was the cause of riotous scenes before the court of the sessions judge where she was produced in a case under Sec. 100 of the Cr. PC.

It is alleged that the girl married R. P. Chohan, Inspector C.I.D recently against the wishes of her parents who lodged a complaint with the police alleging kidnapping and abduction.

A warrant under Sec. 100 Cr. P.C. was issued against the girl by the City Magistrate. When the girl was produced before the Magistrate she claimed to be a major and declined to go to her father's house. The City Magistrate, however, ordered the girl be kept in the custody of her father.

The girl filed an appeal in the Sessions Court against the judgment of the City Magistrate. When the girl was produced before the Court a large crowd gathered outside. People resented she being taken forcibly to her father's place. Apprehending breach of peace, the sessions judge called police and sent the girl to police custody under armed guard.

Gadgil Inspects Model Bust Of Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17 (PTI): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Work, Production and Supply, who is President of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Designs Committee today inspected a paster model of a bust of Mahatma Gandhi done by a Bombay sculptor for a monument in New Delhi.

The bust encases a six-storeyed building which if erected would be 114 feet high and 128 feet wide and 100 feet in depth.

Mr. Gadgil said the bust was a "marvellous conception" and the building of the monument should be undertaken by the Government.

"The Committee", he added, would send its report to the Government when the whole question would be taken up on Cabinet level.

One Arrested In Rail Grain Shop Theft

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay C.I.D. last evening arrested a person at Reay Road in connection with the armed dacoity committed at the G.I.P. Railway grain-shop at Parel on Wednesday night.

As the Manager and the staff of the grain shop were going home after closing the shop six persons are reported to have assaulted them and the Manager was robbed of Rs. 2,200.

The arrested person is suspected to be one of the six assailents.

The police are making investigations.

Three 'Reds'-Held Villages Taken

RANGOON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government forces have reecaptured three Communitt-occupied villages in Tharwaddy district, 130 miles north of Rangoon it was officially announced today.

Water Used As Fuel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Two Utah inventors said today they could use ordinary water as burner fuel—one pint of water could be "burned" to heat a four-room house for four hours.

The men, George Jackson and William Daughterty of Salt Lake City, said their invention could be used as a room heater "or for commercial or industrial purposes, as in a boiler or other power plant".

Their patent application stated: "We have found that the operation of this unit, as disclosed, produces extremely intense heat with complete combustion of the constituent products, resulting in no carbon deposit, oily film, smoke or other objectionable features generally encountered in fuel burners as in use heretofore".

Fatal Assault

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dadu Bapu Bhandgire, a resident of Chunabhatti, Andheri, was fatally assaulted last evening outside his hut.

Dadu was seated outside his hut in conversation with a woman, Parvatibai Dhondiram, when at about 8-30, the police stated, one Bapu Raghunath Mahadeshwar suddenly ran upto the copule and struck Dadu furiously on his head. The assailant then attempted to run away but was chased by Parvatibai and some other witnesses and apprehended.

Dadu expired almost immediately afterwards from the injuries inflicted on him. The cause of the attack upon him is not known. The Andheri Police are making enquiries into the outrage.

MASINA MURDER CASE

Arrested Person Released On Bail

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Peter Thomas Kaitan, who is suspected to be involved in the Dr. Masina murder case was arrested by the Detection of Crime Branch C.I.D. yesterday. He was produced before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today when the police stated that the accused was taken into custody on information received to the effect "that he might be responsible for the crime"

He was released on bail of Rs. 3,000.

He was arrested for the alleged offence of loitering about in a suspicious manner under the City Police Act read with charges of murder and abetment under the Indian Penal Code.

Ex-Children Official's Bail Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The bail period of Don Manuel Garreton, Ex-Chilean envoy in Turkey, who along with four other foreigners are facing a prosecution for smuggling gold under section 176 of the Sea Customs Act, was urther extended for six days by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, today.

One of the four other suspects, Guy De la Passadiers, a Frenchman who had been in custody so far was allowed bail, subject to various conditions. The magistrate ordered that he may be released on bail of Rs. 50,000 with one surety in the like amount on giving an undertaking that he will place himself under police surveillance, that he will not leave the jurisdiction of the court and that he will report to the police twice a day.

The three other accused in the case are Dr. Cyril Murdoch Smith, Captain A. Wagnal and Raymond Joseph Gifford.

Wagnal and Gifford had been ordered to give bails of Rs. 20,000 each with two sureties in the like amount, but today the court ordered that one surety would be enough.

It may be recalled these men have been arrested in connection with extensive international gold smuggling with which they are allegedly implicated

PRAGUE: President Klement Gottwald exchanged messages with Ho Chi Minh, President of the Vietminh Government in Indo-China, on the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

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Indo-Pak Talks On Canteens

The Board of Liquidation which supervises the Liquidation of Canteen Stores Department had its final meeting in Bombay on Feb. 16 and 17. The Conference was attended by the Indian Army's Quartermaster General and Chairman of the Board, Maj-Gen. S.S. S. Chimni (Centre) assisted by the Deputy Financial Adviser to the Government of India, Mr. M. K. Hariharan (Left) Pakistan was represented by her Quartermaster General, Maj-Gen. Jamal Dar, (Right) and the Deputy Financial Adviser, Mr. G. A. M. Smith.

Indo-Pak Trade Talks Make Good Progress

AGREEMENT EXPECTED NEXT WEEK

NEW DELHI, February 17, (PTI).

MR. N. R. PILLAI'S trade mission to Karachi last week is understood to have made considerable progress and the negotiations which will be resumed on Monday are expected to conclude before next week-end with the signing of a trade agreement between the two countries. A fair measure of understanding, it is learnt, has already been reached.

It is understood India will receive substantial quanties of jute, medium staple cotton, wheat and rice. According to Pakistan sources 150,000 tons of wheat and an equal amount of rice are promised for ready delivery while 150,000 tons more of rice are to be allocated from the new crops. Principal exports include coal, jute goods, cotton textile and perhaps steel, vegetable oils, etc. The proposed agreement, it is understood, will not be on the familiar barter type, but a formula is being evolved to remove barriers of trade between the two countries. Flow of goods bteween India and Pakistan will be subject to normal export restrictions of the respective countries, but it is presumed understanding is also sought to be reached for free trade in respect of certain commodities across the land frontiers. The ceiling will be fixed according to the availability of exchange.

Even though the scope of the present trade talks is to meet certain current demands, it is understood, there have also been exploratory discussions to place the Indo-Pakistan trade on a more permanent basis.

LAIK ALI CASE

The Chief Minister of Hyderabad has directed the transfer of what is known as the "ex-Ministers' case" from the file of the Special Tribunal IV presided over by Mr. J. A. Pinto to the court of the Special Judge, Mr. N. Kumarayya.

This follows a Hyderabad High Court order directing that the trial of the accused in the case be transferred from the court of the Special Tribunal to any other properly constituted forum.

Mir Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and sixteen others, including some of his Cabinet colleagues and Syed Kasim Razvi figure as accused in the case.

The case will come up for hearing before the Special Judge on February 20.

Big Arms Haul

DIBRUGARH (Assam), Feb. 17 (PTI): About 184 pistols, one brengun, two machineguns, five automatic rifles and 240 handgrenades were discovered by the district police yesterday 25 miles from here.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

New York cotton trading continues suspended. The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange announced that trading in cotton futures would continue suspended through Monday, February 19.

The Hyderabad Home Minister, Mr. Seshadri on Saturday inaugurated the reconstituted Press Advisory Committee.

PROMOTE SPIRIT OF SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY

Central Drug Research Institute Inaugurated

LUCKNOW, February 17 (UPI).

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR, Minister for Health, Government of India, speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of the Central Drug Research Institute here today said that "India had a long record of achievement in the field of medicine in general and of drugs in particular.

She said: "The ancient science of Ayurveda can be traced back to the days of the Rig Veda, one of the oldest repositories of human knowledge known to the world. With her vast extent of territory and enormous variations of climate, physical features and fertility of soil, India has been throughout the ages a rich nursery of medicinal plants and the value of Indian drugs was recognised far and wide in the ancient world. There is evidence to show that both Greek and Roman medicine borrowed freely from the materia medica of India. There is also evidence of an extensive export trade in drugs between this country and the Roman empire."

She concluded: "I have no doubt that the spirit of scientific enquiry and adventure that characterised our people in the past continues with us still and that with the utilisations of the tools of modern science, we shall again embark on many a successful voyage of discovery through unknown seas in the world of science. The institute that we are opening today is one among the many centres through which our national effort for making science serve our social needs will be channeled and helped to bear fruit in abundant measure."

SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE

Sir Edward Mellanby, Director of the Central Drug Research Institute, addressing the opening ceremony of the Institute today said that so far as the health of the country was concerned, drugs formed the "second line of defence." The first line must always be the public health services, which ensured or ought to ensure effective sanitation and drainage, pure and abundant water supplies, a sufficiency of food of good nutritional quality and a high standard of personal hygiene.

He added: "It is clear from the high incidence of disease in India that much remains to be done in developing the public health services and raising the standard of personnel hygiene. Until this happens, the country will continue to be devastated by epidemic and endemic diseases.

WINNERS OF SHORT STORY COMPETITION

Marathi And Gujarati Writers Felicitated

BOMBAY, Saturday

THE winners in the short story competition (Gujarati and Marathi Section) organised by the 'New York Herald Tribune' of U.S.A. in which 'Janmabhoomi' and 'Lokmanya held representation were felicitated at a reception held by the Janmabhoomi Group of papers on Saturday evening.

Kaka Kalelkar, veteran Marathi and Gujarati litterateur, presided over the gathering which included a large number of writers, both established and new, in the two languages.

Speaking in no less than three languages on the occasion, he made a fervent appeal to the writers to keep the unity of the country uppermost in their minds and not be swayed by currents of narrow provincialism. Citing his own personal example the veteran author said that the need for developing a broad international outlook was all the more great now that the country had achieved its independence. He asked the writers to keep before them the twin ideals of "understanding and nobility" in the pursuit of their craft.

Concluding Kaka Kalelkar said that the writers should draw their inspiration from a blend of materialism and idealism.

Mr. Jyotindra Dave, one of the judges on the Gujarati Panel, in a witty speech stressed the importance of such competitions in encouraging new talent and said that the standard of literary compositions submitted for the competition gave hopes of a bright future for the Gujarati short story.

Messrs. Ishwar Petlikar and Laxmanrao Sardesai, the two first prize winners in the Gujarati and Marathi Sections respectively thanked the organisers for the encouragement they had given to new talent.

Out of the eleven prizes that went to the two sections (six for Gujarati and five for Marathi) Kumari Kundnika won the second prize for her Gujarati short story which was a maiden effort and was highly commended by the judges.

The other winners in the order of merit in the Gujarati and Marathi Sections respectively are Messrs. Pannalal Patel, Chunilal Madia, Javant Vasa, a new find in the field Puskar Chandervakar, M. S. Sathe, C. Y. Marathe, Shantaram, and D. B. Mokashi

The English translation of all the stories will be published in one volume shortly.

Big Fire In Calcutta

20,000 BALES OF JUTE GUTTED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17 (UPI): A big fire broke out in the Garden Beach jetty of Calcutta Docks this afternoon which completely gutted a cargo of 20,000 bales of jute and a large quantity of woollen products.

Fifteen fire-fighter engines and one fire-floater are fighting vigorously to extinguish the fire which is still burning. The fire it is stated, could not be put out due to low pressure of water in the River bed. Dock police apprehend that the fire would continue for the whole night. Seven dock workers were reported to have been injured.

Though the cause of the fire is not yet known, it is apprehanded that the sparks thrown out from a passing railway engine caused the mishap.

It is learnt that the cargo arrived from Eastern Pakistan a few days ago and was waiting for shipment to foreign ports.

Police investigation is proceeding.

CRORES TRANSFERRED TO PAKISTAN

Notices Served On Gujarat Muslims

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17: It is learnt that about 350 Muslim capitalists of Maha Gujarat have transferred property worth crores of rupees to Pakistan through Habib Bank Ltd.

It is estimated that gold, silver and jewellery worth Rs. two crores was sent to Pakistan through the bank. It is further learnt that the local authorities have served notices on about 70 Muslims asking why they should not be declared evacuees after the transfer of properties.

The incident has caused great sensation among the people here and they urge confiscation of the properties of such Muslims. Authcrities, it is learnt, are investigating into the matter.

FIRE GUTS TEXTILE FACTORY

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The sixth serious fire here in a month today destroyed a textile factory on the outskirts of the city, causing damage estimated at 18 million pesos (£461,500).

The factory contained jute worth six million pesos (£153,800), belonging to Fabrics Argentine de Alpargatas, a firm built up by Scottish interests in 1885.

Ten days ago this company lost goods valued at 20 million pesos (£512,800) when fire razed a depot in the city.

Other losses in the unexplained fire wave since mid-January include 5,000 tons of meat at Swifts (American) packing plant and six million pesos worth of goods in the outbreaks at the Dutch radio factory.

Yesterday a coffin factory was burned to the ground.

Board Of Trade Chief To Visit U. S.

LONDON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the British Board of Trade, may visit the United States next month, it was announced today.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
CHITTARANJAN. DISTRICT BURDWAN.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following categories of posts for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan, from Nationals of the Indian Republic by birth or domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Republic or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Government of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment. All the posts are temporary at present but are likely to be made permanent.

1. CHEMIST 'A'
Pay scale Rs. 250-10-300-15-450-25/2-500. Vacancy—ONE.
2. CHEMIST 'B'
Pay scale Rs. 160-10-330.—Vacancy—ONE.
3. ASSISTANT CHEMIST 'B'
Pay scale Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220— Vacancy—THREE.

QUALIFICATIONS: The candidates for post 1 should possess M.Sc. degree with 5 years' experience in industry or 3 years' in a research laboratory candidates with a B.Sc. degree with distinction or 1st class in Metallurgy with not less than 10 years' practical experience in a laboratory where some aspect of research work was pursued, will also be considered.

Candidates for post 2 and 3 should have passed the B.Sc. degree examination with Chemistry or Metallurgy as the main subject of any Indian or Foreign University. Preference will be given to those having subsequent experience and research work.

AGE:— Candidates must not be more than 35 years for posts in items 1 and 2 and 25 years for post (3). War service candidates will be allowed to deduct their effective war service for the purpose of the maximum age limit. Existing Govt. servants in whose case the upper age limit prescribed does not apply, must submit their applications through the Heads of Departments or Offices.

Applicants should state in their applications (i) date of birth, (ii) educational qualifications, (iii) technical qualifications and other attainments, (iv) details of experience, (v) community (vi) nationality and (vii) in case of displaced persons from Pakistan a copy of Refugee Registration Certificate is to be furnished.

Candidates with higher qualifications and exceptional abilities will be considered for a higher initial pay in the grade. Other things being equal preference will be given to East Bengal refugees.

Selected candidates will have to undergo the prescribed medical test before appointment. Applications with the particulars stated in the preceding paragraph must reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer (not by name), Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan, Dist.—Burdwan, on or before the 28TH FEBRUARY, 1951.

Application must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Govt. gazetted officers or one stipendiary Magistrate without which they are liable to be rejected.

NOTE: —Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate from selection.

GENERAL MANAGER

(9622)

PILES CURE

A Perfect Herbal Ointment and a Magic Cure for all varieties of Piles—Bleeding or Blind. External or Internal Gives instantaneous relief, stops pain and bleeding with 24 Hours. Complete cure in one Month Guaranteed.

Price Per Tube: Rs. 3/-
V. P. Charges extra.

Piles Cure Depot.
CHODAVARAM P.O.
(Vizag Dt.) (Madras State).

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of cinder picking and ash removal and cleaning of Loco Yards at Sheds and for picking over cinders within 24 hours in Traffic Yards and Water Column pits in the Traffic Yard on the M & S. M. Railway for one year from 1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952. All cinders measuring ¼" and over in size shall become the property of the Administration. All cinders measuring below ¼" in size become the property of the Contractor on payment in advance of the tendered amount of purchase price for the period of contract. The Contractor would be required to arrange his own labour for the cinder picking, cleaning of Loco Yards and ash removal work in addition to this payment.

SHEDS.		OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.
Hospet.	Londa.	District Transportation Superintendent (Power), M. & S. M. Railway, Hubli.
Gadag.	Belgaum.	
Telgi.	Miraj.	
Hotgi.	Koregaon.	
Hubli, including unloading and removal of Hubli Workshops' refuse and ashes.	Ghorpuri.	
	Castle Rock.	
	Kolhapur.	

2. Previous experience is essential.

3. Tender and Agreement Forms are obtainable from the Officer-in-Charge on payment of Rs. 2/- (Not refundable) per set till 12 noon of 3rd March 1951.

4. Tender deposit amount will be received from tenderers by the Officer-in-Charge till 12 noon of 3rd March 1951.

5. Tenders are to be submitted not later than 12 noon on 5th March 1951.

6. Tenderers should submit an Income Tax Clearance certificate in original as per the specification prescribed in the Tender Form.

S. R. SARMA.
Chief Operating Superintendent.

Madras.
Dated. 14-2-51.

(9656)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Government Officer Class I Pay about 1000/- Bachelor 35 M. A. Teetotaller, Stalwart, Sportsman, Hindu wants Bride. Top Officer, Chief, Industrialist. M. P. only Reply. Religion, Province, Exceptional virgin widow immaterial. Box. 2409 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Foreign qualified Wireless Engineer. Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary acceptable, to Post Box No. 11, Patna. 8. (9647)

"Wanted a highly experienced medical man for erection and supervision of a modern big T. B. Sanatorium. Apply Box No.9655. C/o. "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for Gents & Ladies Plastic, Nut, and Seep Buttons. For Samples and terms apply to:— The Laxmi Button Mfg. Co. Barabazar, Calcutta-7. (2408)

BONUS UNIT SCHEME

Is one of the many schemes of Investors' Cartel Ltd., —the leading financial House. Investment of every Rs. 5,000, will bring you guaranteed monthly income of Rs. 60/ regularly. Principal withdrawable on 3 months' notice. Only limited applications will be accepted from selected parties. Write for descriptive literatures, with appreciation booklet etc. Investors' Cartel Ltd., 198/1, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta—29. (9612)

BUSINESS OFFER

A Soap & Chemical Factory with goodwill in —business Locality is for sale as a going concern. Parties prepared to invest above Rs. 35,000/- may see Broker Devji Ladhoo Ram Market Vadgadi. (2413)

Danish M. P.s To Visit Russia

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): A party of Danish members of Parliament from all parties have accepted an invitation to pay a three-week visit to the Soviet Union next May, usually reliable sources reported here today.

Artist Urges State Aid

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17 (PTI): Mr. Uday Shankar, the well known Indian artist, told a press conference here today that State aid was absolutely essential for preserving the rich cultural traditions of India and for the cultural education of the people.

Madras Speaker's Ruling Criticised

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 17. (UPI): "It is fantastic to require that the press should keep mum over vital issued debated in the law-making bodies of the State," says Mr. A. V. Rajeswararao, General Secretary of the All Hyderabad Journalists Conference, and member of the All-India Working Journalists Federation, in the course of a statement today criticising the Madras Speaker's ruling.

"The ruling of the Madras Speaker", he adds, "is tantamount of an attempt to regiment the press, and would strike at the very root of democracy.

Sangli Municipal President Loses Seat

SANGLI, Feb. 17. (PTI): The President and six members of Sangli Municipality lost their seats in the first municipal election under adult franchise held here on February 14.

About 70 per cent of electors went to polls.

The newly-elected 24 members include two women and one Harijan. Four members retained their seats.

PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-PAK POLICY

Opposition Paper's Copies Burnt

LAHORE, Feb. 17 (PTI): Many copies of the Nawai-waqt, a leading opposition daily which is under orders of precensorship by the Pakistan Punjab Government were burnt at various places in the city by over 2,000 demonstrators who protested against the "anti-Pakistan" policy of the paper.

The demonstrators paraded the main streets of Lahore shouting anti-Nawai-Waqt slogans. They also held a fifteen-minute demonstration outside the office of the Nawai Waqt.

U. N. INVESTIGATION: United Nations observers have been sent to investigate allegations that an Israeli armed uniformed force of 200 attacked Arab shepherds near Arabbuna village, three miles north of Jenin, on Feb. 16. The attackers were said here to have overwhelmed the shepherds and then began driving the flocks to Israeli territory.

TIBETANS URGE LIBERATION

Peking Radio Claim

HONGKONG, Feb. 17 (PTI): Peking Radio said today that a Committee of Tibetans in Western Sikang, including religious and civil leaders, had issued a declaration calling for the "peaceful liberation" of the whole of Tibet.

The Radio said the Committee was formed at a meeting a Chamdo, Western Sikang, in January, attended by 151 high living Budhas, priests and peoples representatives.

The declaration reaffirmed the authority of the Dalia Lama over religious matters and said that following the liberation of all officials in Lhasa (the Tibetan capital), the Government would be reappointed "if it is not guilty of collaboration with the imperialists".

Chinese circles in Hongkong today interpreted the declaration as a move to pesuade the Dalai Lama and other Tibetan officials to join the Peking regime peacefully. This would eliminate the necessity of carrying out military operations over difficult mountainous terrain.

NON-COMMUNIST YOUTH CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): American youth will be host in August to an International Conference of 500 youth leaders from forty non-Communist nations, including India, invited by the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

This was announced today by Mr. Frank L. Well, President of the assembly.

The occasion is the 1951 General Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth to be held at Carnell University Ithaca, New York, from August 6 to 16.

The world organisation's headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium, and its members are aged from eighteen to thirty.

U. S. Apology To Czech Government

PRAGUE, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Government today admitted that two American jet planes flew over the Prague area by mistake on February 7, in a note to the Czechoslovak Government. The United States Embassy here today said the mistake was "regretted and appropriate corrective action is being taken at once".

Crete "Romeo" Sentenced

CANEA (Crete), Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): "Romeo" Constantine Kefaloyans, who carried his lady love away to the hills and nearly caused a civil war, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment today for forming an armed band.

The handsome, clean-faced Constantine cost the government 50,000 sterling when they sent a battalion of troops to seek him in the hills after he had abducted his "Juliet", beautiful 19-year-old Tassoula Petrakoghiorghis and married her in a remote monastery.

Police last took into custody Angelos Kefaloyanis, a younger broher of Constantine.

Labour Retains Seat

WELLINGTON (New Zealand) Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Labour retained the Brooklyn, Auckland, seat at a by-election today caused by the death of former New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser.

Mr. Arnold Nordmeyer, who was defeated in the last general election in 1949, was elected, defeating Mr. C. T. Jacobson (National) by 4,844 votes to 2,584.

Smuggled Gold Attached

KARWAR, Feb. 15.

About 55 tolas of gold worth about Rs. 6,400 which was attempted to be smuggled out of Karwar by a goldsmith from Mudgeri, a village on the Karwar-Goa border, was attached by the Karwar police, when the alleged smuggler was attempting to leave Karwar by a passenger-bus.

BOLOGNA: Arvangelo Maurizzi, a prominent wartime resistance leader, today resigned from the Italian National Partisans' Association in protest at the expulsion of the Communist Deputy Aldo Cucchi.

CITY MARKET

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Prospects of resumption of trade with Pakistan created better feeling and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1885.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The local bullion market was quiet today with moderate liquidation but the market being controlled by Mills and their ability to take up silver tenders hardened spot prices.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 193/2 and declined at Rs. 192/6 on increased liquidation. Thereafter there was some buying and the market rallied at Rs. 192/10. Mint ready silver was quoted at Rs. 194/2 and Spot bullion was placed at Rs 193/2.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 113/2 and after declining at Rs. 113/1 steadied at Rs. 113/4. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 113/10 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 77/4.

The market finally closed as under:

Ready Silver	193	9	0
Forward	193	3	0
Ready Gold	123	12	0
Forward	113	8	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

2-1/4% 1954	98	14	0
2-1/2% 1955	99	11	0
2½ p.c. 1961	94	10	0
2-3/4% 1962	95	12	0
2-3/4% 1960	96	14	0
2-3/4% 1976	92	8	0
3% 1986 Con.	93	0	0
3% 1951/54	100	14	0
3% 1953/55	101	4	0
3% 1957	100	4	0
3% 1959-61	99	7	0
3% 1963-65	97	7	0
3% 1959/65	99	8	0
3% 1966-68	96	10	0
3% 1964	97	10	0
3% 1970-75	95	9	0
4% 1960/70	108	8	0
4 1/2% 1955/60	108	12	0
3-1/2% 1954-59	103	10	0
4 1/2% 1958/68	111	12	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	98	0	0
3% Bombay 1969	98	8	0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	98	8	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	98	8	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	0	6
3% Madras 1962/66	100	0	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% O.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100	0	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99	2	6

MUNICIPAL

4% B.P.T.	109	4	0
4% B Municipality	109	0	0
5% B. Municipality	113	0	0
5% B Municipality 1954	112	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The produce market was quiet. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 280|- and after improving at Rs. 281|8 declined at Rs. 279|-. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Ready Khandesh	47	12	0
Madras Ready	47	8	0
Ready Bold	47	0	0
April May	46	0	0

OIL

Local Mills	26	2	0
Upcountry	25	14	0
March	25	9	0

LINSEED

Ready Bold	47	12	0
Ready Small	46	0	0
February March	47	4	0
April May	47	0	0

CASTORSEED

Ready	28	0	0
May	279	0	0

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to 15th February 1951.	169.204
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 15th February 1951.	333.910
Same period last year	494,734
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th February 1951.	336,455
Same time last year	237,794

COTTON TRADE AWAITS MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CEILINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

Trading in futures and spots in the past week remained standstilled and the industry awaited further information on price of ceilings. No action is expected to be forthcoming until the secretary of agriculture and the price stabiliser reach agreement with prospects that the question of ceiling may be left to President Truman. Traders advices indicated that no Government official will take responsibility of removing raw cotton from ceilings unless every available step is taken to prevent a runaway market. Both Government officials and industry representatives are carefully exploring methods of restrainnig upward price pressure while permitting orderly marketing of cotton without ceilings. Among the many suggestions included high speculative margins and limiting trade in old crop months to liquidation and hedging.

Dealers have noted various factors favouring higher prices since the markets were suspended. Among these are additional ECA cotton purchase authorisations including the ten million dollars to France, the issuance of export licences covering 194.000 bales by the department of commerce. the extension of a five million export-import bank credit to Spain and the record all time high prices at the principal foreign markets.

WALL STREET MARKET FIRM

NEW YORK, February 16.

In the same pattern as the sessions earlier this week selected issues responded to special situations but the main body reflected caution as a result of the domestic economic, international and political uncertainties. Price changes eitherway were mainly fractional with losses slightly in the majority and most pivotal group tends uncertain. At noon the averages were industrials 254.47 and rails 88.38. The afternoon staged a successful recovery encouraged by the failure of corrective profittaking and other selling this week to make important dent in values. Late trading saw prices showing liberally distributed gains ranging about one dollar including leading rails coppers, motors, steel, aircrafts, chemicals, oils and textiles. The session finished firm at or around the day's highest.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	154
Anaconda copper	44-1/8
Chase Nationad Bank	39
Firestone tyre	90
General electric	54-1/2
General Motors	50-1/8
Ingersol rand	81-1/4
International nickel	39
National City Bank	49
New York central rail road	23-3/8
Sinclair oil	36-7/8
Socony vacuum	28
Texas Co	94-1/4
Union carbide	59
U.S. Smelting	57-3/8
U.S. Steel common	46
Western union	45-3/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on wallstreet was 1,980,000.

The highest and lowest of U S steel trading prices were 46 and 45-5/8.

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

All deliveries of maize, oats and rye made new seasonal highs on renewed buying based on continuation of cold weather over most of the country which is expected to result in heavy demand for food grains. Advances attracted increased profittaking and hedging however and prices eased. Export dealers reported small sales of maize to Belgium overnight but stated hat business in wheat continued quiet due to the suspension of subsidy payments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

March	2.80-1/2
May	2.82-1/4
July	2.55-1/4
Sept.	2.56-1/2

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

120	Ready Japan	10	8	0
150	Ready Japan	10	12	0
120	Ready Italy	10	2	0
150	Ready Italy	11	0	0
150	D. Box March	2220		

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 16.

2-1/2%	British Consols ..	£ 69
3-1/2%	Conversion loan 1961	£ 94-1 / 4
4%	Funding Loan 1960-90	£ 105-7 / 8
3-1/2%	War loan on or after Dec. 1-2-52	£ 92-1 / 2
Chartered Bank		£ 9-13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		£ 77-1 / 2
National Bank of India		£ 31-7 / 8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 12,239.

London Bullion

LONDON, Feb. 16.

LONDON:

Silver spot and forward both 78-1/2d
Gold bars fine per ounce, £12/8/-
Australian wheat (outside) I.W.A.) fob 121/7-1/2

London Exchange

LONDON, Feb. 16.

EXCHANGES T.T. London on:—

New York	2.7987 to 2.8012
Montreal	2.94 to 2.94-1/4
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50
Switzerland	12.23 to 12.26

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

The turnover was restricted by inadequate offerings of foreign silver and also reluctance of sellers to dispose newly mined domestic at the 90.41 cents an ounce they are obtaining for foreign. Today's open market turnover approximated 250,000 ounces including a small quantity of domestic. The trade is intimating that some restrictions on civilian usage of silver may be announced next week.

Paris Bourse Steady

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The resistance recorded in the last two sessions and the case with which offerings were absorbed has encouraged the market. There was a general upward movement and the tone was considerably better even though the valume of trading tends to contract in view of the liquidation date and the week end. Suez were firmer following the announcement of a possible easing of the Egyptian government's restrictions on Suez shipping. Two eagles eased, other issues were firmer including rubbers due to a rise in the price of this material. French rentes were irregular.

London Pepper Quiet

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Pepper was quiet with prices unchanged, black lampong February shipment held for 12sh 9d and white muntok for 20sh 9d shipping weight with white sarawak at 21sh 3d delivered weight per pound CIF basis ports Malabar afloat at 1,375 to 1,450 shillings, February shipment 1,300 and March at 1,290 per cwt CIF United Kingdom.

Singapore Pepper Steady

SINGAPORE, Feb. 16.

The pepper market was steady with sellers exgodown prices unchanged at 660 straits dollars per picul for Black Lampong and 1100 for white muntok.

New York Pepper Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 16

Black pepper generally held steady with moderate trading activity reports in nearby and later positions. The demand for arrival and shipment positions was prompted by their discount under spot and with sizeable quantities arriving this month, some trade interests looked for a narrowing in the differentials with spot possibly giving some ground as arrivals start to fill up supply requirements. Indications are however that March arrivals will be on a smaller scale. Spot was quoted nominally at 190 cents, awaiting release offered at 186, afloats 182 to 184 depending on arrival, February shipment sold at 161, March shipment quoted at 158 bid and 160 asked per pound ex-dock.

Amsterdam Exchange Steady On Covering

AMESTERDAM, Feb. 16.

Professional weekend covering pushed the market slightly higher. Industrials scored gains but these were mainly narrow. Shippings held firm, Indonesians were friendly. State loans prolonged yesterday's firmness on a limited scale.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, February 17.

Slightly better feeling was noticed in almost all sections of the market and the volume of business was fair. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1946/86 92/15; three per cent U P 1952 100 s lot.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 16/1 Kesoram 22/3.

COALS: Bengal 587 s lot Burrakur 15/12 Parasea 323 Talcher 3/9 Central India 6/7 Dhemo Main 19/6 South Karanpura 26/3 Western Bengal 6/12 ct Rewa 25/8.

JUTES: Anglo India 282 s lot Barnagore 280 s lot delta 280 Howrah 38/14 India 209 presidency 6/4 Gourepore 530 sl Kamarhatty 315 Megna 156 s o lot.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 9/6 Britannia Eng. 16/3 Indian Iron 35 Jessop and Co 19 Marshalls 9/1 Steel Corp. 24/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated tin 1/12 Indian Copper 3/7 Dalmia Cement 5/3 Sone Valley Cement 7 Alkali and Chemical 16/14 Calcutta Electric 15/15 BIC 9/7 Dunlop Rubber Ordy 50/4 P and C Osler 5 Indian Aluminium 160 Indian Cable 22/8 Indian National Airways 3/2 Martin Burn 17/12 Metal Box 17/10 British Burma Petrol 1/9 Indo Burma Petrol 60 Bengal Paper 56 Shree Gopal Paper 13/10 Star Paper 6/8 Titaghur Paper 33/6 Midnapore Zemindary 55/8 India Steamship 8/7.

SUGARS: Belsund 2/1 Buland 11/8 Ramnugger Cane 19/15.

TEAS Bateli 16/12 Dhelakhat 13/3 cum div East India 24/12 Tyroon 31/8.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter):— Despite weekly transfers to the revenue department, conditions in London Money Market during the past week proved comfortable. Disbursement of dividends on Government stocks gave banks ample funds to meet market demands and although there was large uptake of new treasury bills, balances were occasionally unlent. Trading in bills was moderate and authorities intervened as sellers of short-dated bills to absorb surpluses.

Bank of England return recorded increase of one decimal seven million sterling in active note circulation.

Applications for 260 million sterling treasury bills totalled 337,710,000 sterling of which 260 million was allotted at an average rate of ten shillings and three pence per cent. Next week 250 million sterling treasury bills are offered and treasury deposits nil.

London Copra Market Quiet

LONDON, February 16.

The copra market was quiet but steady. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight £135 asked and £134-1|2 bid. Philippines bulk 330 dollars asked and Ceylon fair merchantable sundried nominal at £136-1|2 all per ton cost insurance freight February March shipment.

Cocoanutoil was firm straits in drums 196 resellers, and in bulk 190 buyers. Ceylon in drums 204, in bulk 190 both sellers sterling per ton CIF March April shipments. Palmoil liberian 400 nominal per ton cif others unoffered.

British Steel Nationalisation

LONDON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's new Iron and Steel Corporation, officially controlling the rationalised industry since Wednesday announced last night it had been unable so far to solve a procedural difficulty with the industry's former private owners.

The private firms, now nationalised combined to form the British Iron and Steel Federation to look after their interests.

The question now is: Who runs the federation? The government-appointed federation claims a majority representation in the federation through the firms it has taken over.

The former steel dispute the Corporation's rights to move in on their creation.

The Corporation's statement last night said that proposals for the federation, in the new circumstances, put up by the former steel masters were unacceptable. Further negotiations were expected.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

DELHI'S BID FOR A LEGISLATURE

Centrally-Administered Areas' Demand

GADGIL DISCRIMINATES AGAINST TAX-PAYER

SARDAR PATEL'S death has revived hopes of a Ministerial form of Government in the Centrally-administered areas and particularly Delhi. A national tragedy may provide an opportunity for some, who have been staging an agitation in Delhi.

A convention of the representatives of the Centrally-administered areas was held here during the week. Dr. Pattabhi having faded out, another Andhra, the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Estimates Committee, Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar was roped in to become the President of the Convention, which, as could be expected, was dominated by Delhi's representative in Parliament, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta.

As a follow up, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal has a resolution for Parliament that "this House is of opinion that popularly elected legislatures and Ministers responsible to them be set up in all States in the Indian Union where they do not exist, and particularly in Part C States, and to implement this, necessary steps be taken before the General Election in the country."

Reference is made to Maulana Azad's speech at the Ahmedabad Session of the All-India Congress Committee in the course of which he deplored the dominating itch of Congressmen to cash their past services. Congressmen particularly of Delhi have no opportunity to cash their services. They have neither a cheque book nor the counter to present their cheques.

Here it is digression. The Andhras have been agitating for a separate Province of their own, primarily to safeguard their language, culture and their economic life. As the main fight is over Delhi, will the introduction of the Ministerial form in Delhi safeguard the culture, language and economic life of Delhi people? Democracy in its modern conception is not the counting of heads. It is the protection of weaker sections of the society.

People of Delhi have become refugees in their own homes. Floods of migration since Delhi became capital in 1911 have drowned their culture, polluted their language and engulfed their economic life. The so-called voteries of democracy are now out to foist an alien rule on them.

The nominations to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Editors' Conference should illustrate how power may be used if parliamentary democracy were introduced in places like Delhi.

This aspect of the problem was well understood and realized by the late Sardar Patel, who speaking in Parliament on March 21, 1950 said:—

"Today, Delhi is not Old Delhi in spite of the name it bears. Large number of people, who have migrated to Delhi are not its original residents. They have out-numbered the original residents and, therefore, their exploiters are different people, who occasionally force our Police to have recourse to lathi charges and firings."

The Threat

Some Congressmen have threatened to resign from local and other elected bodies, if their demand for self-rule were not conceded. Parliament is due to be re-elected in December and the Municipal Committee of Old Delhi, in October next. Any one can understand that resignations, if tendered, will help election propaganda. That Congressmen of the Centrally-administered areas will resign now and seek no election till their demands were conceded, would have shown that the sponsors of the Convention were really selfless voteries of Parliamentary institutions for the sake of Parliamentary institutions.

Reference could be made to the Inchcape Committee of 1920, which regarded even the Chief Commissioner a luxury for the under-sized District called the Delhi Province.

Since then huge additions have been made to the administrative set-up of Delhi. This will be reflected in the Budget for Delhi in 1938-39 and 1950-51.

The honourable ministers responsible to a Parliament will not work in an honorary capacity. Even the sponsor of the Karachi Resolution fixing the maximum salary at Rs. five hundred no longer acts on it. Their experience in the Central Government shows how expensive they are. They require big houses, private secretaries, personal assistants, an army of chaprasis and security police, in addition to staff cars. Some-one shall have to foot their bill.

A Comparison

Do the people of the Centrally-administered areas really suffer from lack of parliamentary institutions? Here is a comparison of Delhi Province with the neighbouring district of Meerut. The residents of Delhi are entitled to elect representatives to the Central Legislature and to the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council as compared those of Meerut, who elect representatives, to the Central Legislature and Uttar Pradesh Legislature. The difference is that while the Ministry of Uttar Pradesh is responsible to its legislature the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is not.

But, Chief Commissioner is a mere agent of the Central Cabinet, which is responsible to the Central Parliament and to the representatives of Delhi. In matters of policy, the Chief Commissioner is influenced, on one side by the elected members of his Advisory Council and on the other side, by the elected members of Parliament, through the Central Cabinet.

The snag is that neither the Central Cabinet nor the Chief Commissioner do tolerate interference with the day-to-day administration. Is it that which the Congressmen, in the name of democracy, demand.

Parliamentary institutions cannot solve the problem by themselves. They require men to work them. Local bodies are aptly called the training ground for parliamentary institutions. The manner in which the Old Delhi Municipality is being worked should demonstrate how Parliamentary institutions would be worked in Delhi.

Delhi is the Federal Capital of India and as such the problem of Delhi's administrative set-up is of vital importance to all the units of Indian Union.

The capital of India was transferred to Delhi because the British rulers of the day felt that a Provincial Government should not be permitted to influence unduly the decisions and policy of the Central Government.

Creation of a ministerial form of Government in Delhi will revive the conditions that prevailed in India before 1911 when "Clive Street" ruled this country.

What Sardar Said

Sardar Patel, in his speech referred to earlier said:—"We have not taken this decision lightly."

In regard to other Centrally-administered areas, the late Sardar said:

"My idea is to carve out as few Provinces or units as possible and amalgamate as much of India as possible with neighbouring areas so that the whole of India may in future, for centuries to come, be a strong and powerful country in the world."

This remains the basic policy of the Government of India. The Centrally-administered areas, such as Bhopal, Coorg, Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh will be merged with the neighbouring areas, as soon as conditions are ripe for such a merger. Bilaspur, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura stand in a separate category. They are border states and their future shall have to be determined in context of India's defence. Freedom of India cannot be battered away by the slogan-mongering and cheap catch-phrases of a few individuals. The case of the present day Britain should be a lesson in democracy. Men of Britain have willingly re-imposed war-time restrictions on themselves to defend their liberty, freedom and democracy.

It is significant that two of the national dailies have opposed the Convention Resolution.

Double Burden

The Works Minister, Mr. Gadgil told Parliament during the week that the Government had agreed to sell land to a Hotel Company in the Diplomatic Enclave at the rate of Rs. 45,000 an acre. Earlier, last session, he had indicated a similar rate per acre for the Foreign Governments. It was also indicated that land will be sold to private Indian individuals at the rate of Rs. one lakh an acre. The Foreign Governments, who could afford to pay are given a concessional rate. The Hotel Company, which will make profit, has also been given a concessional rate. BUT THE TAX-PAYER, WHO PAYS FOR THE WORKS MINISTRY, WILL HAVE TO PAY DOUBLE THE PRICE FOR LAND, ON WHICH HE WOULD RAISE A ROOF TO HOUSE HIS CHILDREN.

The Members of Parliament are becoming increasingly impatient. A large number of them met at an informal Conference during the week to discuss the ban on vegetable products. The attitude of the Government in brushing aside the demand of more than one hundred of them for banning the product was deeply resented. Indications are not wanting that members will assert themselves during the session. The simmering cauldron is reaching a boiling point.

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ATOM-DRIVEN SUBMARINES

U.S. Venture

ROCHESTER (New York), Feb. 17, (PTI-Reuter): The first atomic motor to drive a submarine is partly built, the United States Commissioner for Atomic Energy Summer T. Pike said in a speech prepared for delivery at the university here.

"In an attempt to get useful power from atomic fission we are engaged in the design and construction of a power plant for naval submarines", he said.

"The design of two practical, though expensive devices for submarine propulsion is practically completed and one of them is partly built. It should not be too many years before one or both will be operating in a true submarine".

His speech was a progress report in which he said the Hydrogen Bomb was "an important part of our weapons programme."

He added that nearly three quarters of the Commission's one thousand million dollars expenditure was on a direct military appropriation.

If the need did not arise for using the weapons, the fissionable material itself could be regarded as practically a permanent storehouse for peaceful power production.

"The power plants for submarines involve features of design that can go a long way in solving similar problems in plants for industrial and other peaceful power" he added

NEW PRESIDENT: The Soviet Academy of Sciences has unanimously elected Alexander Nesmeyanov, a chemist, as President to succeed Sergei Vavilov, who died recently, Tass Soviet News Agency reported.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT PURCHASE

U. K. Minister's Statement Puzzles Suppliers

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Canadian newsprint sources said today they were puzzled over the announcement in London by Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, that Britain would make dollars available for a newsprint contract with Canada up to the end of 1954.

Mr. Wilson told the House of Commons on Thursday that permission had previously been given for contracts only up to the end of 1953, covering 400,000 tons. He did not give any figure when announcing the extension.

Newsprint sources here said that in 1949, a ten-year contract was made for a maximum of 250,000 tons of newsprint yearly until 1958.

But soon afterwards the British Board of Trade rewrote it for 100,000 tons in 1949. In January, 1950, it announced there would be no dollars available for Canadian newsprint that year.

Three weeks later the Newsprint Supply Company—buying organisation set up by the British Government—was authorised to purchase 25 000 tons for the last half of 1950.

Less than a month later there was a further authorisation to buy up to 75,000 tons for 1951. It was then agreed that this would be regarded as a base for the duration of the contract.

"We consider that they have, therefore, a firm contract to take 75,000 tons of Canadian newsprint each year until 1958," said a spokesman for one large exporter.

"The announcement of the Board of Trade Minister can only mean a confirmation to the publishers that it will guarantee the necessary dollars."

An official said he was hopeful that the British announcement indicated that Britain was going to honour the original ten years contract.

Theory And Practice Of Hell

HOW NAZIS BUILT UP AND RAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

THE labour camp of Buchenwald was created five miles from Weimar in the cultural heart of Germany. Here the S S, accepted as a gift from an aristocratic estate some 370 acres of hardwood and pine forest; and here in the summer of 1937 convicts from Sachsenburg and Lichtenburg camps under a strong S. S. guard came to build the new camp. The coloured triangles fixed to the left breast and right trouser leg of their clothing were green, red or purple—that is they were criminals, political prisoners or Jehovah's Witnesses. Blacks, pinks and yellows—unreliable elements, homosexuals and Jews—had not yet arrived, writes Julian Symons in 'Tribune'.

The 1,400 prisoners assigned to the work cleared the forest: they spared, however, by special S. S. instruction an oak tree known through the countryside as the "Goethe oak," which was designated as the camp centre. Wooden barracks were built in rows of five and surrounded with barbed wire. The work was done at high pressure, the prisoners working fourteen hours a day seven days a week. The daily ration of food was just sufficient to keep the majority of the prisoners alive: the chief inconvenience they suffered arose from the need to collect water drop by drop from the improvised drainage system. The latrines also were somewhat inadequate (they consisted of long poles accommodating a dozen men placed across open cesspits); and it was positively unsafe to use them when S.S. guards were in the vicinity.

These guards would, in sport, throw into the cesspit any prisoners found using the latrine; and in fact ten prisoners were suffocated in excrement during the course of one month.

Progress was delayed also by the insistence of the S. S. that prisoners should dig out the tough hardwood tree roots by hand, while loose pine stumps were blasted out. But at length in spite of inconveniences, delays and reduction of labour personnel, the camp was finished. Its construction was completed by the erection of an electrically-charged wire enclosure surrounding the whole camp. The prisoners thus built and finally enclosed their own cage.

They were at this time almost all Germans; and over the gatehouse a sign was placed with the appropriate words, "Right or Wrong—My Country!"

Eugen Kogon, author of 'The Theory and Practice of Hell', is an anti Nazi German Catholic. He was arrested several times for his opposition to the regime, and at last in 1938 was sent to Buchenwald, where he stayed until on April 11, 1945, the S. S. guards withdrew from the camp. When the Americans arrived Buchenwald had already been liberated.

The account that Kogon gives of these seven years differs from other stories of concentration camps in its comprehensiveness and its impersonality.

Here are all the horrors and indignities: the indoctrination ceremony of kicks and beatings; the cruelties practised as pleasant sports, with sadism vented especially on Jews and Russians; THE STARVING PRISONERS AND THE WELL-FED ANIMALS IN THE GAME PRESERVE, INCLUDING THE BEARS TO WHOM PRISONERS WERE SOMETIMES THROWN: the "disciplines" used as pretexts for punishment quite capriciously administered.

During the seven years of Buchenwald's existence some 34,000 prisoners are estimated to have died "natural deaths" in the camp; that number does not include those who were executed, or sent away in death shipments elsewhere.

Everybody condemns concentration camps, but nobody discusses them. For the apparent safety of life in bourgeois England the deeds carried out inside the cage appear simply monstrosities. Were lampshades really made from human skin? Were particles of glass and wood introduced together with various bacilli into prisoners' bodies, and a whole series of prisoners killed to establish the length of time during which the heart remains in action after death? These stories and dozens of similar ones have been amply authenticated: but it is still easier to condemn the concentration camps while believing that stories of their horrors were "much exaggerated," than to face the full implications of their existence. Before we condemn the concentration camps it is necessary to understand them: to understand that they expose as an absurdity the whole liberal idea about the generally logical, rational and humane behaviour of men.

Hierarchy

Let us consider the organisation of camps. Guards were carefully selected from among the S.S. and then as carefully trained. They were subjected for weeks to severe drill and savage discipline: then they were let loose on a batch of prisoners, and their conduct noted. Those who showed reluctance in brutality were returned to more usual duty: positive refusal to maltreat prisoners might result in loss of rank or even, upon rare occasions, in the guard becoming a prisoner himself as an "unreliable element." Most of the upper-grade officials owed their advancement solely to their sadism.

The sadism in the camps then, was not accidental, nor except in the most superficial sense the work of the "fiends in human form" publicised in newspaper reports of trials: it was a deliberate policy. There was no possibility of any kind of ordinary human relation between prisoners and guards, such as often exists in an English prison. And, lest the brutalities practised on them should weld the prisoners together more closely, every effort was made to corrupt them from within their own ranks. Below the elaborate organisation of Officers-in-Charge, Roll Call Officers, Block Leaders and Detail Leaders was a similar organisation for the prisoners who thus achieved, in an ironical way, an extensive measure of self-government. Each camp had its Senior Camp Inmates who were representatives of the prisoners to the S.S. These Senior Camp Inmates were generally appointed by the S. S. themselves who, naturally enough, chose the most brutal, treacherous and sadistic prisoners available. The administration thus did its best to create a second layer of tyranny below the official one. The Senior Camp Inmates, Senior Block Inmates, Barrack Orderlies and Prisoner Foreman were all prisoners: subjectedd to S.S. brutality, they were encouraged by the S.S. to exercise an equally brutal tyranny of their own.

Sadists

The purpose of the concentration camps, was, we are told, to crush all actual or potential opposition to the Nazi regime. But behind this object lay another, unknown to the sadists who tried to enforce it and even to those in positions of power: the degradation of humanity, carried out logically as a proof that human beings are wholly animal.

The existence of concentration camps in their particularly vicious and brutal form did little to help the German war effort. The scientific experiments in which hundreds of people died were completely useless because they were carried out with utter disregard for the elementary laws of scientific investigation. But they were not carried out from wholly sadistic motives.

The Councillor of the Ministry of the Interior who gave instructions that prisoners should be fed on potato salad tainted with typhus germs; or Professor Hippke who was enthusiastic about 'freezing experiments on human beings' (subjects were immersed in water 39 to 48 F until they grew stiff); or Dr. Pokorny who wrote that "the thought that the three million Bolshevists presently in German hands could be sterilised . .... opens vast perspectives:" no sadists these, but honourable men.

The scientists thought they were helping the war effort, the politicians hoped that they were stamping out political opposition: but behind their actions was the belief, manifest in modern society in a thousand different forms, that utter corruption of those politically or morally opposed to you can be carried out as a simple tactical expedient while retaining your own integrity of purpose.

Heroes

In fact the attempt failed. The transformation of the prisoners into animals prepared to abrogate by order every ethical or moral law extended from the ruled to the rulers.

The S.S. in the prison camps were utterly corrupt: among the prisoners, on the other hand there remained a substantial number of heroes who attempted to rescue those being maltreated although such attempts meant almost certain death.

It is in such heroism, in the fact that no extremes of torture and degradation can altogether break the human spirit, that the chief hope of humanity rests in our dark day.

The protest of humanitarian liberalism belongs to a world adhering, verbally at least, to standards of behaviour that will not return in our lifetime. But the knowledge that men are capable of surviving in courage and comradeship every kind of indignity—that is our best gaurantee, and indeed our only hope that every attempt to make enslavement a universal law will be unable to break the bonds that join men together, or to still the voice of honourable revolt.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF HELL by Eugen Kogon, published by Secker and Warburg 18 shillings.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

STORY OF CHINA FOR CHILDREN

CHEEN-CHI MAHITI AND MING-CHI GOSHT: By Tsui Chi (illustrated by Caroline Jackson)—Marathi translation by Kaveri Karve—published by the Oxford University Press price Annas Twelve each. Translations in Hindi of these two books are available at the same price.

To attract attention towards the people of a nation the best medium is the story. The short history, touching a few salient points since the days of Confucious to the days of Chiang Kai-shek and the taking over by Reds, of the country of the Celestial Empire is told with full-page illustrations in the first of these books—or rather pamphlets of 32 pages each with attractive fontispices. These pamphlets are from the Penguin series translated by Kaveri Karve into simple Marathi for the comprehension of even children—in fact these are children's books. The second book is the story of MING, the Chinese Panda (bear), from the bamboo forests of its native Chinese hills to the London Zoo, where it is lionised by the children and adults as a loveable creature—as, the original author says, are all Chinese loveable and giving pleasure to the entire world by their presence. It is worthwhile noting, after the controversy over the exhibition of Korean war atrocity pictures at a children's exposition in the city recently between the All India Women's Conference authorities and the Chinese Consulate (or Consul's wife) in Bombay, the first book only refers to the taking over of China's Government by the Reds without any further reference to ideological Marxian or other trends sweeping the country. Both the books make good reading and are easy introduction to China and things (animals) Chinese for children in the simple language that goes to the heart of the child.

B.G.L.

BOOKS RECEIVED

INDIAN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS: (Appendix II Examinations and Appendix III): Compiled and published by L. V. Gopalan at "Srinivasam," Lakshmipuram, Madras 14, Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively.

THE GOOD LIFE: M. K. Gandhi, Edited by Jag Pravesh Chander, published by Indian Printing Works, 7A-23 W.E.A., Karol Bagh, New Delhi, pp. 148, Price Rs. 3.

POST-WAR EUROPE (THROUGH INDIAN EYES): By Suresh Chandra Banerjee, published by A. Mukherjee & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, pp. 91, Price Rs. 2/4.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE EYES: By S. A. Tahir, published by the Education Section: No. 10, Office of the Educational Adviser to Bombay Government, pp. 41, Price annas 8.

THE RHYTHM OF LIFE: By K. L. Subba Rao, published by Sri Prabhakara Book Depot, Fort, Bangalore City, pp. 100, Price 1-4.

WHAT I OWE TO MAHATMA GANDHI: Edited by Prof. P. B. Benjamin, published by Chanda Narayana Chetty, General Bazar, Secunderabad. pp. 94, Price Rs. 3.

THE NATURE OF CREATIVE ART: By K. S. Venkataramani, published by Svetaranya Ashrama, Kaveripoompattinam P.O., pp. 30, Price Re. 1.

GLIMPSES INTO OUR PROBLEMS AFTER INDEPENDENCE: By K. R. Veeraswamy, published by the Author at Moses & Co., Kingsway, Secunderabad, pp. 112, Price Rs 2-8.

THE DRAFT MANIFESTO OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL YOUTH MOVEMENT: Published by Preparatory Committee for the Indian National Youth Movement, Calcutta.

PRESERVATION OF LEARNED TRADITION IN INDIA: By Kumud G. Ghurye, published by The Popular Book Depot, pp. 70, Price Rs. 1-8.

SRI AUROBINDO: Published by 'Sunday Times' Bookshop, Madras 6, pp. 44, Price annas 8.

FREE INDIA SUPPLEMENTARY READERS, GRADE I, II, III, IV: By J. C. Rollo, Published by B. G. Paul & Co., Madras 1. Price 5 as. each.

U.S. Plans For Woman-Power • EVE TO BE DRAFTED FOR MORE WAR JOBS

YOU can be certain, if you are a healthy American woman between sixteen and fifty-two, that your government is planning a war role for you. Within the next two years, you are likely to be 'asked' to make some contribution to the war-and-preparedness programme; if all-out war comes, you will be 'forced' either to enter the armed services or to work in an essential job, writes William Bradford Huie in 'Cosmopolitan'.

In the mobilization plans now being drawn by the war agencies, American woman power is being as carefully assayed and assigned as man power. For the first time in our history the "complete utilization" of women is being planned—not "partial utilization" as in World War II. The planners are turning to our women not out of choice but out of a necessity dictated by three somber realities:

In any climactic clash between Russia and the United States, we and our allies will be heavily outnumbered. Our men will not be enough.

The Communist system employs "complete utilization" of women—even in peacetime. In war, Communist woman power will be thrown ruthlessly into the balance against us: Communist women will even man guns; our women will have to match them in skill and devotion.

The days when men marched off to war while women tended the home fires are unhappily gone. A third world war will be a death grapple between entire populations; bombs will threaten every hearthside; anything less than the utilization of our every human resource will not be enough.

War Figures

Our planners, moreover, are turning with confidence to our women because of their record in World War II:

In the armed services, 275,000 women proved that they belonged. They won approval, not simply as pinch hitters for men, but as "regulars" who could be depended upon in their own assignments, with the result that they are no longer regarded as replacements for men; they have been incorporated as regulars-in-their-own-right in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force.

General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has declared: "America's women are an essential part of the team for national security. Their uniformed services are now an integral part of the defense of the nation, both in peace and in war."

In industry, 3,000,000 women proved they could fill eighty per cent of our production type of jobs as capably as men.

A woman electrician learns as fast and performs as efficiently as a man. In many jobs requiring dexterity in repetitive operations, women are more skillful than men. Many of them have continued to work, and can be counted on.

So the planners, facing what may become our most desperate hour, have our entire woman power on the drawing boards. They are handling it as a known quantity and allocating it where it can be most effective against the enemy.

First Stage

All planning is being done on the assumption that there will be three stages of mobilization. The first stage—which we are now in, the Korean war plus some preparedness—is figured to last perhaps a year, and the planning for this first stage is geared to a 3,000,000-man armed service.

The second stage came when the Chinese Communists entered the Korean conflict.

If we must intervene in Southeast Asia, the Philippines, or Iran, then we shall have to move to a 6,000,000-man armed force and proportionately more women will be needed.

The third stage will be upon us when and if the Russians decide to commit their vast forces. We must anticipate this even while we are in the prior stages, and if it comes, there must be a complete draft of men and women: a total mobilization of the American population such as Britain was forced to in World War II.

To explain what women can expect during these three stages requires figures, but as figures can be helpful to the enemy, their use must be guarded. Therefore, some of the figures here are approximate, and some reading between the lines is invited.

At the pinnacle of our effort during World War II, 20,430,000 American women were employed outside the home.

This amounted to 39.2 per cent of the female population over fourteen years of age. In 1940, only 12,500,000 women were employed, or 24 per cent of the over-fourteen population. Therefore, we utilized—outside the home—about 40 per cent of our women, not including volunteer workers. Of the 20,430,000 women, about 275,000 were actually in uniform as WACS, WAVES SPARS, lady Marines, or nurses.

Today's Need

On June 30, 1950, about the beginning of the Korean war and thus the beginning of our first mobilization stage, 18,472,000 were employed outside the home—32.8 per cent of the over-fourteen population. Of this number, 21,900 women were on active duty in the armed services, and another 30,900 were in the organized reserves.

By act of Congress in 1947, the ratio of women in the peacetime services was fixed at "not more than two per cent" of the authorized strength of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. This restriction is likely to be lifted, but even if it isn't, the full complement of 60,000 women will be needed in a 3,00,000-man armed force.

Therefore it is believed that 1,000,000 additional women will have to leave the home and take employment in the services, in government, or in industry. We will then be utilizing 35 per cent of our women; and this is regarded as the "minimum utilization" for the forseeable future.

The gravest immediate need is for women doctors, nurses, dietitians, and therapists.

During World War II, 75,000 nurses were in service uniforms—20? of them lost their lives—but there were never enough.

The civilian-nurse shortage was desperate, and Congress considered a draft of nurses. At present, in the face of the serious civilian shortage of doctors and nurses, the services are calling up doctor and nurse reservists; this can only aggravate the civilian shortage—and this in the first stage of mobilization!

The American Nurses Association has just completed a nation-wide survey for the National Security Resources Board. The survey shows that we have about 350,000 registered nurses, of which 3,000 are men. The absolute minimum civilian need for 1950 is 461,226 registered nurses. By 1960, for peacetime civilian service only, we shall need 602,416 nurses. This means that today before we mobilize a single nurse, there is a shortage of 110,000 nurses. The minimum nurse mobilization in the first stage must be around 20,000.

Soviet Way

To understand how imperative is the need for more women in medicine, American women should remember that under the Communist system, women assume a very large proportion of the responsibility for medical service both to the fighting forces and the civilian population. In the typical Russian division and abroad the typical Russian ship, women are in charge of food and medical services.

To make nursing more attractive to coloured women, discrimination has disappeared almost entirely the services and in the civilian profession. Negro women are welcomed and encouraged, and the Navy is operating nursing schools for the native women on Guam and Samoa.

In addition to their nurses' corps all branches of the service now have women's medical-specialist corps, which offer commissioned, highly-paid positions to doctors, dietitians, physical and occupational therapists. The woman doctor, in particular, is being sought.

Despite the excellent record of women in the service, there is still considerable public resistance to recruiting. The generals and admirals have accepted women as regulars, but a large segment of the American public has not yet conceded the propriety of women soldiers and sailors. The stories of illicit pregnancies and of women who found ways to augment their service pay have had their effect, even though it can be shown that the rates of illicit pregnancy and pay augmentation were no higher in the service than among any other group of 275,000 young women. And as for emotional crack-ups, the records reveal that the women required far less psychiatric treatment than did the men.

The first group to be called up will be unmarried women and widows between eighteen and thirty. Women will be allowed to choose among military service, civil defense, or industrial work.

Married women will not be exempted "per se". Those without children will be called first; women whose children are of school age will be second; last, and certain of long deferment or exemption, will be women with children under school age. Mothers of young children of school age will be employed as close as possible to their homes, in civil defence or munitions work.

American farm women, particularly the ones who know how to operate farm machinery will probably be deferred, because for the first time in our wars, we'll have forced farm labour. Women who have been displaced by the war, such as those in the needle trades, will be removed to farms to help milk cows and gather wheat. Such removals will have the further advantage of reducing the loss of life in atomic attacks on our great cities.

Some women may have to become armed Home Guards, because in any war with Russia, disloyalty, for the first time, will be a serious problem in America. Plans have already been made for establishing American concentration camps, more stringent than the Japanese camps of the last war.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation would arrest at least 100,000 Americans during the first week of war; we would need women guards; there would be a need for a new and terrible sort of vigilance in America.

HE PRACTISED WHAT HE PREACHED

IF ever there was a man who believes in practising what he preaches, it is Mr. A. Patrick, a Hull surgeon. For years he used to tell people who broke their legs that they should make every effort to get on their feet again as quickly as possible.

Recently Mr. Patrick broke his leg. Within forty-eight hours he was on his feet again and walking about the local infirmary, with which he has been associated for a quarter of a century.

That's not the full story. On the third day Mr. Patrick was propped up on a stool while he operated on a patient.

Says Mr. Patrick: "I've always said that if you try, you can do it."

FAIR SEX OF RUSSIA ON THE BRAIN

MUSIC IN DEVOTION

Some of the artistes who took part in a variety entertainment programme of instrumental music and devotional songs held at Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on the occasion of the 89th birthday celebrations of Swami Vivekananda.

Seen in the picture are (R. to L.): Famed flutist Panna Lal Ghosh, Shri Bhattacharji (Sitar) Ramarao Parsatwar (Jalatarang), Tabla Newaz Ustad Amir Hsein Khan, Swami Sambuddhananda President of the Ramakrishna Mission, Smt. Animaoy, and Nikhil Ghosh, who provided lively Tabla accompaniment in most of the items.

NO POLICE STATE IN RED CHINA

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(Continued From Page 4)

with father (India's Ambassador to China) to see the Great Wall several miles out of Peking. At the little station where we got down, father was put in charge of a young policeman, not in order to keep a watch on father's movements or prevent him from spying, for besides the fact that father hardly moved, there was nothing which even the most conscientious foreign agent could have done there, but it being a deserted sort of place, with hardly a house round about, there was a possibility of lawless elements. Besides, we others, including several members of the embassy staff, were completely free and went out on our own into the open country.

This, as I said, was a unique occasion and when, a few days later my sister with some members of the Embassy went on a holiday to a little sea-side station about 200 miles away from Peking, no one bothered about them and they were as usual completely free to go about as they pleased.

Again, because the erstwhile ruling classes have not, even after their defeat in open warfare accepted the loss of their privileged position, but continue their resistance by different methods, in a more underhand way, the security police has to be on the watch to prevent sabotage and terrorism. The presence of the Kuomintang clique, armed and equipped by the U.S. in Formosa, their claim to have left large groups of guerillas in the interior create a situation in which the vigilance of the security police is especially called for.

But anyone who has had the chances of talking to, and watching these smiling young men as we have had, will realize what a distortion it is to paint them as sinister personages of the FBI witch-hunting type!

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Shakespeare in India—Tradition Counts in Acting—Shadows taken as Reality—Stage Stifled by Vested Interests—Synthetic Culture in Making—Indian art in Foreign Lands—International Film Festivals.

ACTING is a great art. The painter draws an image on the flat surface. The sculptor gives roundness to it, and then comes the actor who invests it with movements and speech.

The Shakespeare season raised a question whether the art of acting on the stage is well appreciated in modern India. If the lukewarm interest evinced by Bombay is taken as the standard, one may not be wrong in asserting that India's love for real art is limited in small circles

Appreciation of acting should not be expected to be deeper and wider, when distorted shadows are taken as the reality by not a few of those who go by the name of art lovers. Enough evidence of this state of affairs will be furnished by exhibitions of painting and sculpture in which crude and unintelligible impressions are paraded as examples of modern Indian art. The time has arrived when a line of distinction must be drawn between real art and shadows and between genuine art appreciation and morbid aestheticism.

The case of drama is not different. India's interest in acting and theatrical art is fully satisfied at present by the film which has assumed the proportions of a country-wide craze. The mere appearance, on the screen, of a favourite star is regarded by numerous cine-goers as a masterly exposition af acting. The theatrical art has been stifled by the film stars and their magazines.

Capability Of Acting ...

At such a juncture, the Shakespearean company had much to convey to this country. The very first impression left by it was that the stage was as much a living institution in England as it was before the birth of the film. The company affirmed the fact that perpetuation of every form of art is the criterion of genuineness of aesthetic appreciation. England has retained the drama and has also accommodated the film.

Tradition is a factor which is counted the most in every art. England has a theatrical tradition which she has cherished as a precious heritage with Shakespeare at its top. The style of acting named after him forms an important feature of this tradition; and the point that the British Council has sent to other countries a select group to demonstrate it should be taken as an indication of the high esteem in which England holds her theatrical tradition.

The Shakespearean company gave competent performances in the traditional way. It demonstrated the diction of speech and variations of the gait and expressions peculiar to the various characters and their moods. Those, who might have misunderstood the popular episodes from the great dramatist's plays in their school or college days, must have realised the true significance of the same selections when presented by artists. The company brought the conviction that dramatic classics are well understood only when they are properly acted. The discerning members of the audience must have perceived the difference in acting on the stage and screen.

Want Of Understanding

Another point about the British players which should not be missed was that all were seasoned artistes. Acting is an art which presupposes strenuous and sustained practice for acquiring proficiency in it. Actors learn and advance in regular performances as well as in rehearsals. The performances by the British players were the products of sustained practice and not of periodical amateurish effort.

If the local situation is carefully reviewed, much confusion will appear to be prevailing between acting and dancing. Ill-informed dancers have freely encroached upon the actor's sphere of costumes and make-up, because they cannot make out the finer distinction between "interpretation" and "representation" Dumb dance dramas and even pure dance items are also paraded as performances of theatrical art. On the amateur stage which is struggling to acquire the undeserved status of a national institution, the usage of prose play, which is repugnant to the Indian tradition, has sprung into prominence. Speech with style counts the most emotional expressions and other essentials of acting are not much cared for.

Practice For Proficiency

Since acting, whenever differentiated from dancing, has come to be regarded more or less as the province of amateurs and from the latter's point of view prominently as parrot-like repetition of lines, amateurs who can emerge over-night as exponent of the histrionic art are available in a large number, and then some of the film stars have found it easier to shine as stage artistes whatever be the strength of their acting. Between them the professional artistes who have still stuck to the stage in its precarious condition and who should be regarded as real actors are considered as people worth nothing.

If India had genuine aesthetic appreciation, her professional stage distinguished by regional traditions would have been by this time a great cultural force; and her first-rate professional playwrights and players would have been recognised as true representatives of her traditional stage; but as long as shadows mean reality to the fastidious coteries, amateurism will continue to exert its inhibitory influence on the stage and acting and the film will find all the field for itself. Those who witnessed the Shakespearean performances should at least begin to think whether their country can show to the world something parallel to the British Council's pragramme.

Place Of Art?

Sponsored by the Indian Cultural Academy, an All-India Cultural Conference will be held in New Delhi next month. One of the objects is to evolve and spread a synthetic common culture 'for the people', but in the first place the Academy itself is least known to the people. Languages and literature which will be distributed in fourteen courts will be the principal items upon which the Conference will base its plan for its synthetic culture. It is doubtful whether the organisers know anything about the part played by art in the past as a cultural and unifying force.

The circular issued on behalf of the Conference makes a reference to a fine arts, section, but it gives no details about the place to be actually assigned to arts in the programmes. One concludes from this circular that the conference will think of culture in terms of literature and treat art as a side-show of the type which has come to be a common feature of literary conferences. Art should not expect a better deal, when certain self-styled architects of culture and custodians of refinement who have kept themselves within easy approach of New Delhi, would be bossing the show.

Since the organizers of the Conference are anxious to process out a synthetic culture according to their own formula, for the benefit of the people, they must declare, for information of the people their attitude towards various arts and method or approach to each. They should also note that as a cultural asset art is in no way inferior to literature; but have they got a clear idea about the functions of literature and art in the sphere of culture?

Uncontrolled Exhibitions

There is a move to hold an exhibition of modern Indian paintings in New York in October. The source from which the move has started is still not known; but in the meantime the public is told that the organisational work has been already undertaken and that the paintings may also be exhibited in other prominent art centres besides New York. The Governmen of India ought to declare whether it has sponsored the exhibition or whether it was at least consulted by promoters in the matter.

Strict supervision is needed over exhibitions of Indian art in foreign countries, and there are reasons for it. Modern Indian art, in practice, has come to be a vague term, as it includes patch-works and gross imitations of mannerisms of western modernists; and one regrets to note that such paintings were also selected, under the auspices of the Government as exhibits for the Indian art exhibition held at Burlington House, London. Experience has, further, shown that selection of artists is not made in an impartial manner. It is time now to set this practice right, but as long as the Government does not formulate right standards and does not keep watch over unauthorised exhibitions, real Indian art will constantly be in danger of being excluded or misrepresented.

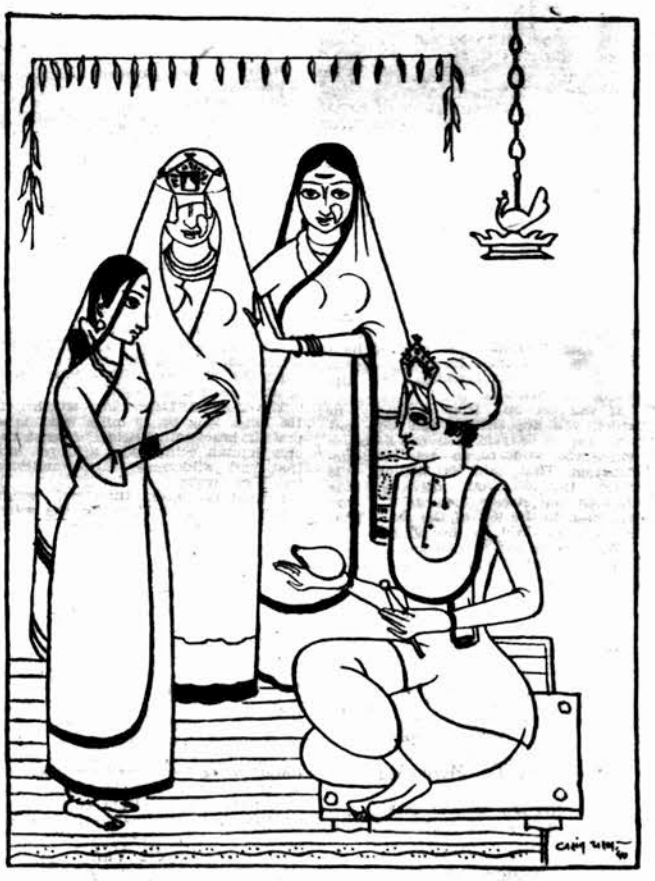
Films For Festivals

Berlin is going to be the venue of an an International Film Festival in the month of June, and India has been included among 29 nations to participate in this festival. If the invitation, which is supposed to have been extended through the Government of India, was accepted, it is necessary to know how the Government proposes to represent the Indian Film. Since International Film Festivals are frequently held in foreign countries, it is highy desirable that India, should, whenever invited, participate in them.

But selection of film is the crucial point. Producers are always anxious to exhibit their pictures outside India irrespective of the standards of production; and a few have easily received the honour of participation in international festivals. For the sake of the country's prestige, the present practice of contributing to such festivals needs to be systemalised in co-operation with the film industry. The aim should be to select pictures which may be of high standards and which would give correct portrayal of Indian life—present as well as past.

The Government has evinced keen interest in the film, by appointing an Inquiry Committee to cover an extensive field and by setting up Central censorship. It should now evolve a system by which the film industry can be guided in the matter of participation in international festivals. The object will be achieved with least difficulty if an expert committee, is appointed and asked to make selections, and then the Government will have to see that only the seleced pictures are shown in fairs and festivals.

'WEDDING BELLS'



BY VASANT FARAB
Sir J. J. School of Arts

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE following message received from His Excellency Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, is very encouraging:

"It was a great pleasure to take part in the Silver Jubilee festival of Balkan-ji-Bari. This institution has, during the last 25 years of its existence, done very useful work and now it is spreading its activities all over India. 'Bari' means a 'Phoolwari', a flower garden, and a flower garden is only at its best if it contains flowers of all kinds, hues and colours. India is a vast country and the children of the Indian people represent so many flowers of different varieties. A flower garden is colourful and pleasant if it is a happy blend of different kinds of flowers. So would this Association be a most beneficent one if it blends together the children of India into one pleasant garden. I wish it all success."

Rock Pool Circus

"Look at this rock pool," said Daddie. "There are several clever creatures here, and I want ou each to choose one of them. Then, this evening when the tide has been in and filled it again we will come and watch them doing their tricks. I'll give prize to the one owning the cleverest."

"I'll choose those little brown lumps stuck on the rock which look like toffee someone has sucked a bit," said Joy.

"They're anemones," explained Daddie.

"I'll have this cockle lying on this sandy ledge," said Jonathan.

"And I'll have these little grey-brown creatures nuzzling under the seaweed," said James.

"They're prawns," said Daddie.

"But prawns are pink," protested James.

"Not till they're cooked," laughed his father.

"Well, there's only those little shells like acorns stuck to the rocks left," said Wendy.

"Barnacles," said Daddie.

So, after tea, directly the tide was out far enough, they returned to the rock pool.

"Hi!" cried Joy at once. "My anemones look as if a fairy godmother has waved her wand over them!" And indeed they did. For they had opened into the loveliest red and blue and green flowers.

Then Jonathan shouted: "Look at my cockle!" It was sticking its one foot out between its two shells and hopping away hard after the retreating sea.

"Quick!" cried James, then: "Look at my prawns!" First they swam slowly forward, and then they swam backwards twenty times faster.

"And my barnacles aren't doing anything," said Wendy sadly. But suddenly she saw twelve little legs come out of the top of the shell, wave, and kick downwards.

"They're kicking bits of food into their mouths," explained Daddie.

"That's much the cleverest" the others cried. "Wendy must have the prize."

Head, Heart, Hands, Health

Nine young Americans, members of "4-H Clubs," are travelling round Britain learning about British farming. They are all young farmers, and their organisation takes its name from the motto "Head, Heart, Hands, and Health."

In the United States there are about 2,000 4-H Clubs with a membership of 1,850,000 boys and girls. They are similar to our Young Farmers' Clubs.

Last year America's 4-H Clubs canned 27,000,000 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meat; prepared and stored 6,000,000 additional pounds of food; and they raised 850,000 cattle, sheep, and hogs, 8,000,000 chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, and 100,000 acres of garden products.

In addition to farm work, they prepared and served 30,000,000 meals, made 2,200,000 garments, beautified 120,000 back gardens and were useful in 450,000 homes with home management projects and music-appreciation courses.

After spending three weeks in Scotland the young farmers from the United States came South for the Royal Agricultural Show, and have visited many of the English County Agricultural Shows.

It is costing the 4-H clubs about 900 dollars to keep each young visitor in the country until October; but when they return home they will have to help repay their debt by giving nearly a hundred lectures on their visit, as well as several broadcasts on farming and home life in Britain.

Liberty And Discipline

"You can have discipline without liberty, but you can't have liberty without discipline."

So said Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, in a recent broadcast to the people of Australia.

If you get up from a chair in which you are sitting, and take out your car or bicycle, you can choose where you want to go—your own destination. That, said Sir William, is liberty. But as you drive or ride through the streets towards it, you will keep to the left of the road. That Sir William said, is discipline.

We who believe in democracy must submit to such discipline if we are to keep our most precious heritage.

Nature The Teacher

And hark! how blithe the throstle sings!
He too is no mean preacher:
Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your teacher.
William Wordsworth.

Maxim To Memorise

Those who are good at making excuses are hardly good at anything else.

Stamp News

Every stamp-issuing colony in the West Indies group is to have a two-value commemorative set in honour of the West Indies University College. The designs will show the arms of the college on the lower value and the Chancellor of the college, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, on the higher value.

France has issued a set of six stamps in honour of leading revolutionaries during her troublesome times in the 18th century. Each stamp shows a portrait of either Chenier, David, Carnot, Danton, Robespierre, or Hoche.

Part of the King's collection is to be lent for display in this year's festival of Britain.

Italy has issued a single stamp in honour of Gaudenzio Ferrari, one of her famous painters, who died in the 16th century.

Pouring The Sea Into The Desert

An ingenious plan to give Egypt more hydro-electric power was presented to the World Power Conference which met in London recently.

The proposal is that the waters of the Mediterranean be led through a channel to the Qattara Depression of the Libyan Desert to form a vast salt lake there. A great hydro-electric power station would be built on the edge of the Depression, and with the power generated water would be brought up from the Nile to irrigate land that is at present arid desert.

The Qattara Depression, which is 186 miles long by 90 miles wide, is at present practically useless. Almost the only human beings who venture into that vast wilderness are wandering tribes of Arabs.

Its natural basin, therefore, would make an ideal overflow for the water from the Mediterranean after its 50-miles journey from the coast to drive the turbines of the power station. In time, of course, with the steady inflow of water the basin would fill up; but there is no need to worry about that at present for it is estimated that it would take two centuries to fill.

Another factor is that North Africa's hot sun would evaporate the water at the rate of 4.6 milli-metres per day, so that even after the lake had filled it would be possible to allow a regulated inflow from the sea.

It is calculated that such a power station at Qattara, together with the power station now under construction at the great Aswan Dam, could supply all the electricity that Egypt needs.

Bicycle Van

A special bicycle van is now in use on the Victoria-Newhaven boat train. The bicycles are suspended by their front wheels on rubber-covered hooks 12 inches apart in the roof; and to avoid interlocking handlebars long and short hooks are used alternatively.

The system was adopted after close study of Continental methods of transporting cycles.

Flying Kittens

Two kittens of Greenfield, Indiana, doubtless view with scorn the adventures of Puss in Boots in his seven-league boots. For they stowed away in an aeroplane for a journey of 175 miles.

When the plane landed in Chicago the other day sounds were heard coming from the under-carriage. Inspection revealed two kittens.

How they avoided being shaken off during take-off and landing, or being crushed when the wheel rose is a mystery.

Guess The Number

Stagger your friend by telling him that you will guess any number he cares to think of.

Ask him to think of a number, multiply it by three, add one, and multiply the result by three; finally add the number first thought of. Ask him for the result, mentally strike off the last number (which will always be three), and the figures left will be the original number.

Here is an example. Supposing he chooses 452. 452x3=1356; plus one =1357. 1357x3=4071; plus 452=4523; take away the three and you have 452, the original number.

What Did He Mean?

Black: I think you'll find this car a good bargain. I've had it for well over a year and during all that time I've not paid a single penny for repairs or renewals.

White: Yes; so your garage man tells me!

In The Swim

I swim quite well—breast stroke or side or back—
And so do Mum and Dad. But, of us all
You ought to see my baby brother Jack:
He does upon the floor a splendid "crawl."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Sarvodaya Day was celebrated by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari children at the People's Hall, Girgaon. Shri Vithaldas Jairajani spoke on the occasion, Shri Kanu Gandhi organised prayers, and Shri Purshottam Kanji related stories on Bapuji.

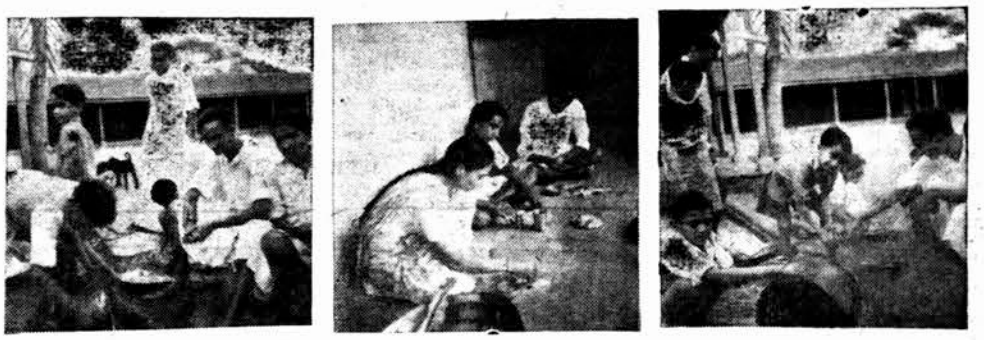
Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari lost one of its "Flowers" before it could properly blossom. Brother Lathi passed away at a very young age. He was one of the Editors of the "Fuldol", the wall newspaper. Recently he proposed a vote of thanks to General K. M. Carriappa during his visit. God's ways are wonderful, and we can only console ourselves by saying that His will be done. May his soul ever rest in peace!

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? And why have you delayed? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms today, from Dada — "Gulistan" Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to receive from you also contributions for publication in this "corner". He will be happy to hear from you anything and at any time.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21



Santacruz Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls on an outing. They themselves cooked (left) the food that they ate (centre) and finally cleansed the utensils etc. (right) also themselves. Shabas!

Members of The Kalyan Camp Balkan-Ji-Bari at a Grand Rally.

Our Diplomat Number One

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(Continued from Page 2)

working out details of policy in our foreign affairs, Bajpai's gifts come in, to give the proper shape needed. His vast experience in ..these matters is an asset to the Government today.

Bajpai comes from the United Provinces. His father, a landed aristocrat was in the Judicial Service. After his education in Muir College at Allahabad, he went to England for further studies. He returned as an ICS cadet and from the very beginning shone in the civil service as the "coming man". Today he has spent thirty five years as a Civilian at a stretch. He is also the senior—most Civilian Official still happily serving the country.

Since, he does not cultivate the press to turn the lime-light on himself, he is not only denied his due share of credit for the fine record of work he has been doing all through, but he has even carping critics who are ever bent upon criticising him for the mis-firing of any of our foreign policies! He does not bother himself to contradict incorrect allegations against him. He is a strong man who knows that the prize of public service is at times public scorn! To him duty, as he conceives in his mind inspired by the most laudable motives is the one thing that counts in life. And the story of Bajpai's merited services to the country, is something for yet another generation to clearly judge, because he is still at his desk, continuing to do his best for the land of his birth.

IN SPORT AND POETRY

♦

(Continued from Page 2)

willow is the so-called Napoleon willow. When Napoleon was a prisoner on the island of St. Helena after 1815 his favourite seat was in the shade of a weeping willow; and this willow shaded his tomb.

Why did Gilbert and Sullivan provide pretty girls with a song such as —Sing willow, tit willow, tit willow.

And why did Shakespeare write—

The fresh streams ran by her, and murmur'd her moans;
Sing willow, willow, willow.....

It is because the word willow is poetry in itself. It is phonetically pleasing. As every true poet knows, and our too numerous amateurs seem never to learn, the sound in poetry is even more important than the sense.

Yes, the uses of Salix the willow, and of the bitter principle in its bark, are many. And the willow switch, a competitor of the birch, has been a great help in education.....

HE TRIED TO RUN AWAY FROM WAR

Wilmer McLean was an industrious, peace-loving farmer, tilling his rich acres in northern Virginia when Union and Confederate armies first marched toward each other in July 1861. Each sought possession of the strategic railroad junction of Manassas, a short distance south of Mc Lean's farm. He heard the roll of drums, and the rumbling of gun caissons, and he prayed they would miss him.

But the two armies collided head-on in a bloody conflict where his young corn had just come into tassel and his meadows were green with clover. The southern commanding General P.G.T. Beauregard, moved into his home and used it as his field headquarters. Horsemen galloped through his garden, and a stray Union shell went down his chimney, wrecking the kitchen!

After the smoke of battle had cleared over his ruined acres, McLean decided he would go away, far away. He would find a place where he would never again hear a rifle shot, nor see another man in uniform Union or Confederate.

So he sold his once beautiful farm near Manassas with its bitter memories of the Civil War's first battle, and drove deep into Virginia. He knew of a tiny crossroads village where, he felt certain, the grim hand of Mars could never again touch him or his family.

The village? Appomattox Court House! And from his doorstep McLean heard last shots and saw the last skirmishing of the great struggle. In his parlor on April 9, 1865, was signed the armistice by Grant and Lee!

Winning CONTRACT By

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer. ●

NORTH
♠ 6 2
♡ 7 3 2
◇ 6 5 3
♣ A K Q 8 7

WEST
♠ Q J 10 9 5
♡ 9 5
◇ Q J 9 7
♣ 10 5

EAST
♠ K 8 4
♡ Q J 10 8
◇ 10 8
♣ J 9 6 3

SOUTH
♠ A 7 3
♡ A K 6 4
◇ A K 4 2
♣ 4 2

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1♡	● Pass	2♣	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T	All Pass

BRIDGE detectives may get a workout on today's example of bridge crime.

West opened the queen of spades, and South held up his ace until the third round of the suit. He then led a low club, finessing dummy's seven. East won with the nine of clubs and returned the queen of hearts.

South won, cashed the rest of the clubs, and then took the rest of his top cards, scoring game.

A horrible bridge crime took place in the play of this hand. See if you can discover the crime and the criminal before you read on.

West was the criminal, and his crime occurred on the play of the first round of clubs. West should have played the ten of clubs at that time. If South allowed West to hold the trick, West could cash the rest of his spades, setting the contract at once. If declarer won in dummy, he would be unable to win four club tricks. Declarer's success depended on ducking the first round of clubs to East, and West could have prevented that play by putting up his otherwise worthless honour at once.

It is usually correct to play second hand low, but this rule must occasionally be violated. The situation described in today's hand can be recognized if you look for a long suit in dummy without a side entry when you, sitting under the dummy, hold a doubleton honour. Under these circumstances, it will usually pay to play your honour on the first trick instead of allowing it to fall on the second trick.

THE GIRL IN THE BANK

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(Continued From Page 6)

delayed by a business appointment. Is anything wrong"?

Craig said:

"Not now. Except there is quite a chunk of money missing from your till and two bodies are making the place look untidy".

"Good God! Are you the police? For heaven's sake, man, tell me what's happened!"

Craig told him, shortly and concisely. When he had finished, the manager said gravely:

"Poor Manning—that was my cashier's real name. What a ghastly business. I'll get through to the police at once"

●

An hour later, when the police had taken over, Craig ushered the girl through the swing doors into the sunlit street.

"How about some coffee? There's a small but select joint I know not far from here, where all the tables are for two".

Sitting opposite her and watching her sip coffee he began to consider her all over again and decided he had been right about her in the first place. She was lovely.

"Just as a matter of interest, what is your name"?

She took a deep breath.

"Simone Therese Marie Antoniette Lamont".

"I'll settle for Simone. What's your job—or don't you?"

"Don't I?"

"Have one".

Her face lit up as she smiled

"Yes, I have a job. I help my father. But he does not really need me. It is—what you call it—a stop-gap".

Craig eyed her speculatively. He said thoughtfully:

"Maybe you've gathered my line of business?"

She nodded.

"My secretary", he said, "sacked me last week. Went off get married. Could you use the job?"

She stared at him.

"Do you really mean it?"

"You'll find that one way and another I always mean it".

"What would I have to do?"

"Keep the petty cash straight, answer the phone, brush off clients who think I'm in business just to pick their chestnuts out of the fire and get my fingers burned, answer letters and generally give the office tone with that 'Nuits d'Armour' perfume you're wearfog. And", he added, "sling snifty paper-weight when occasion demands".

She laughed shyly.

"It is nice of you to feel you can trust me to do all that". He said:

"I knew you were all right the moment I set foot inside that bank—"

"The story that horrible man told you, you didn't believe it?"

"Not a word of it".

"How—why?"

Craig told her:

"The way he described it. The cashier would have been shot from the front—I'd already seen he must have been shot from behind".

"Why, yes. How stupid of me! But what was his idea, telling you I was mixed up in it?"

"Playing for time. He had heard me bolt the doors after his pal got away with part of the loot. He knew it wouldn't be long before someone started banging to be let in and while I opened the doors he would have been able to duck out the back way".

He glanced down at the table as he finished speaking.

"Pretty hands you've got", he told her.

She too looked down, and then back at him. Her eyes were smiling into his.

"Thank you", she said.

"That's how I knew when I first saw you that you weren't mixed up in the hold-up".

She looked puzzled.

"Process of deduction", Craig told her. To which you will have to accustom yourself. If you had been a stick-up girl you would have been wearing gloves".—(APS).

It was the first vaudeville performance the old woman had ever seen, and she was particularly excited over the feats of the magician. But when he covered a newspaper with a heavy flannel cloth and read the print through it she grew a little nervous. He then doubled the cloth and again read the letters accurately.

This was more than she could stand, and, rising in her seat, she said: "I'm going' home. This ain't no place for a lady in a thin calico dress!"

Lion's Gate Times, West Vancouver.

Plight Of The Proletariate

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(Continued from Page 5)

there had been evidence that the material progress of the masses was being gradually, if slowly, achieved.

But this is far from being the case and, on the contrary, it is evident that all the worst and most reprehensible features of capitalist society are being re-established. That petty bourgeois mentality, to which I have previously referred which I greatly fear is on the increase, is, in my opinion, profoundly and fundamentally counter-revolutionary.

Yet what they call counter-revolutionary is precisely that revolutionary spirit, that surging torrent, which, at first, tore through the rotting and crumbling dykes of the Tsarist world.

One would like to be able to believe that love still filled their hearts to overflowing—or at least a passionate need for justice—but once the Revolution was accomplished it all vanished and the generous ardour which had inspired the first revolutionaries became, as it were, the rusting debris of tools whose utility is done.

Now that the Revolution has become established it parleys with iniquity, and those in whom the rebel spirit still burns, these for whom all these successive concessions are compromises, these are disregarded or liquidated.

Would it not then be better to cease quibbling and to recognize that the inspiration of the Revolution no longer prevails, since what is expected is submission and conformity? What is demanded is approbation of everything done by the government.

The slightest opposition and the merest criticism exposes its agent to the severest penalties and is, moreover, instantly suppressed. From top to bottom of the reformed social ladder those with the best references are the most servile, and those who stand out independently are mown down or deported. Soon, in that heroic race which has deserved so well of our love and admiration, there will be left only the profiteers, the executioners and the victims.

Liquidated

The small, independent worker has become a hunted animal, starved, broken and finally eliminated. I doubt whether in any country in the world—not even in Hitler's Germany—have the mind and spirit ever been less free, more bent, more terrorized over—and indeed vassalized—than in the Soviet Union. Yet the suppression of the opposition in a country—or even the curtailing of its expression—is a very dangerous thing, an invitation to terrorism. If all the citizens in a state thought alike it would no doubt spare the government much trouble, but, faced with such a prospect, can one then talk of culture? Real wisdom consists in listening to opposition opinions—in fostering them even whilst preventing them from harming the common weal.

(To be continued)

Keeping Up With The News

Americans are not the best informed people when it comes to keeping abreast of national and international affairs. American newspapers may rank among the highest in quality, but certainly not in quantity.

The United States, in fact, ranks a poor eighth in the per capita total of its daily papers. This was the recent revelation of an international survey made by the wholly impartial United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

According to the survey, the United States ratio of 307 copies of daily papers for each one thousand of the population is eighth in the world. Great Britain is in first place with 570 copies per thousand inhabitants. In the runner-up positions are Norway with 472 copies, Luxembourg with 445, Australia with 438, Denmark with 403, Sweden with 382 and New Zealand with 374 copies per thousand.

UNESCO's report did not take the trouble to point out that the first eight countries in newspaper coverage are all democracies. As might be expected, Russia trails them all with only 161 copies of daily papers for each one thousand behind-the-iron-curtain residents.

All told, 218,000,000 newspapers circulate throughout the world each day. This is enough to provide a copy for one out of every eleven persons in the world's population. Our modern world has still a long way to go in keeping up with the news.

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How Jodhpur Entered Magic Circle

Maharaja Produces Flame From Glass Of Water

ON January 2 television viewers were taken inside the home of what, in some ways, is the most romantic club in England. Its very name, The Magic Circle, quickens the pulses of millions of children—and plenty of grown-ups as well, writes James Dowdall in "Everybody's"

The Club, which has transferred its library of three thousand ancient and modern books of witchcraft, magic and the occult, and its museum of magical curiosities, to its new premises in Euston Road, celebrated the occasion by putting its house-warming party on the air, when a picked band of its champion wizards, amateur as well as professional, gave an historic programme of "Close-up Magic."

Though the club dates only from 1905, it has its origin in the day when a phenomenal young watchmaker's apprentice named John Nevil Maskelyne visited the Town Hall at Cheltenham where two quack spiritualists called the Davenport Brothers were giving a demonstration of their powers. Descended from a famous Astronomer-Royal, Maskelyne had chosen his trade because he had always been fascinated by delicate machinery. During the show he was convinced that he had seen a black-gloved arm connecting a waving tambourine with the chest in which the brothers were 'locked and bound hand and foot.'

Origin

When he got home, he set to work trying to find how it had been done, and soon he worked out not one but several feasible methods. Then, with an assistant, he toured the country with a demonstration show which exposed the brothers and ran them out of business.

By now magic had got him. His motto, one may say, was 'Why not?' Why not see if one could do the impossible? Why not, for example, produce the illusion of balancing a live woman on the point of a sword? A genius at thinking his way round corners, his workshop became a small warehouse of mirrors, spring traps, pulleys and chemical equipment.

He studied the behaviour of heat, light and sound, hydro-dynamics, everything which could be harnessed to his purpose. Then he took a room at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and there put on a two-man show called 'Maskelyne and Cook's Mysteries'—Cook being his assistant and financial backer.

Longest Run

Pleased with its success, he hired the larger 'Egyptian Hall' nearby for an experimental three-months' season. The show ran, year in, year out, for 31 years.

The magic circle remains, however, the only one in which the amateur rates level with, and sometimes above, the 'pro'. The Circle itself was founded by two keen amateurs, Neil Weaver and Herbert Collings, who managed to persuade Maskelyne to become president. Thus since it started its members have always included a high percentage of professional men—lawyers, doctors City men and artists.

Rudyard Kipling was one of its early enthusiasts. And today its 1,300 members range from a steeple-jack namesake of Fred Mills to Mr. Churchill's son-in-law, Duncan Sandys, M. P.

Amongst last year's new Associates —between six and ten are admitted in an average year—was H.H. THE MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR, WHO INVENTED A TRICK WHEREBY HE TAKES A GLASS OF WATER, SIPS IT AND BLOWS ON THE GLASS, WHICH THEN EMITS A BURST OF FLAME.

Secrets Are Swapped

The legend that the Circle have no secrets from each other is not quite true—though the secrets they have are sacrosanct from the outside world.

If a member does work out a trick so brilliant that the pooled ingenuity of the Circle cannot find out how it is done and admit themselves beaten —a thing which hardly happens twice in a decade—it would be foolish to give it away. Sometimes he may swap his secret with another magician who has evolved an equally brilliant trick. OCCASIONALLY IT DIES WITH HIM. More often he wills it to a friend or to the Circle's archives.

But in lesser matters the sharing of professional secrets between members takes place in a way which has no exact counterpart anywhere else.

Queer Lot

Magicians are strange people and the Circle has many strange memories. The 32-year-old mystery of Chung Ling Soo, who was shot dead while catching bullets on a metal plate which is now in the Circle's museum, is too well known to be retold. The Circle accepted the verdict of 'Accidental death'—but they sometimes wonder.

Card Mystery

And what are the latest tricks of these conquerers of the laws of reason? Mr. White recently televised his trick of producing a pack of 52 blank cards and, under the nose of an inspector from the audience, making their printing appear, first on one side and then on the other, one by one. Then the printing disappears and the cards are restored to their blank state.

At the house-warming, he took a ring, covered it with a 'silk'—a handkerchief to us—and took from underneath a cage with a live bird in it—a new variation reversing the 'Vanishing Birdcage' trick which has been in circulation for some time.

And recently I saw one of the Circle's experts cut down from a hook, without touching it, a sealed envelope which, when opened by a lady, contained a paper on which was written the name of a town and a colour and a four-figure number suggested from the audience.

Inside the paper was a second sealed envelope containing, in a fluent hand, a 150-word account of exactly what had happened with the relevant names and number again repeated.

Rope Trick

What they cannot do is the 'Indian Rope Trick', in which a rope is said to stand up on end while a boy climbs up it and vanishes. The reason is that it cannot be done.

Some years ago the Circle offered £1,000 for anyone who could do it, and set up a court of inquiry into the whole legend. Lord Amphill, an ex-Viceroy, and many distinguished Anglo-Indians, retired Governors of Provinces, Judges and Civil Servants, accepted their invitation to give evidence.

Several of them said they had heard eye-witness' accounts of the trick from most reliable sources. But none had ever seen it. How the stories have been so widely believed remains a mystry.

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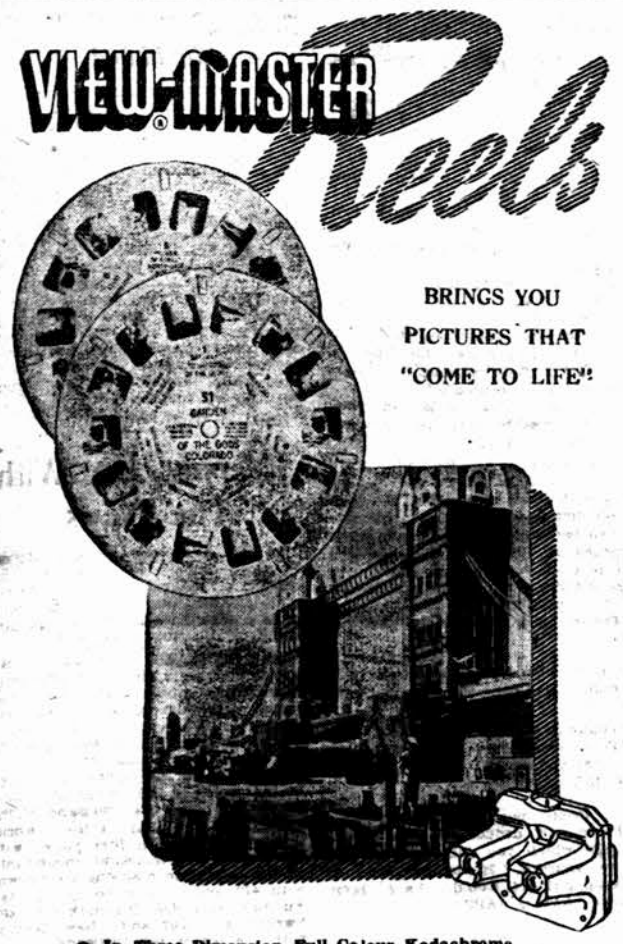

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